

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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USSR SEEKS EASE TERMS TO FISH IN 200 MILE ZONE

OW141029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO -- Visiting Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev said Thursday his country would strongly seek eased terms for fishing in Japan's 200-mile economic zone in coming bilateral negotiations. He made the remark in a two-hour meeting here with Moriyoshi Sato, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Kamentsev came to Tokyo Wednesday to hold talks with Sato on bilateral fishing problems, such as Japanese salmon fishing in the northwestern Pacific and Japanese and Soviet fishing operations in each other's 200-mile waters. The Soviet official told Sato that the 1985 Soviet fish catch in Japan's 200-mile zone is only about a quarter the value of hauls by Japanese fishermen in the Soviet 200-mile area. It has been agreed that Japanese and Soviet catches in each other's 200-mile zone in 1985 should be 600,000 tons each. The Japanese and Soviet delegations are expected to begin negotiations in late November or early December over 1986 hauls and fishing terms.

## 17 November Meeting

OW180029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev has called on Japan to ease the terms under which the Soviets fish in Japan's 200-mile fishery zone. In a meeting Sunday evening with Moriyoshi Sato, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Kamentsev said the Soviet catch in Japanese waters has been much smaller than Japanese hauls in the Soviet zone. He said that this is because Japan maintains extremely strict terms for Soviet operations in its 200-mile zone. Kamentsev also said that the number of "illegal" Japanese operations in Soviet waters has been increasing sharply. Sato expressed his regret over illegal fishing operations by Japanese fishermen, but turned down Kamentsev's request for relaxation of fishing terms, saying that the smaller Soviet catch can be attributed to "insufficient" efforts by Soviet fishermen. Kamentsev arrived here Wednesday for talks with Sato in advance of annual working-level negotiations expected to begin late this month or early in December.

EC REQUEST FOR 'QUANTITATIVE FORECAST' REJECTED

OW180530 Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 18 Nov 85

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 KYODO -- Japan has flatly rejected a European Community (EC) request for Japan to provide a "quantitative forecast" of short-term import expansion and draw up a "long-term import vision" to correct a trade imbalance. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe formally announced the Japanese rejection during a Japan-EC ministerial meeting which opened Monday at the Foreign Ministry.

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations and trade, made the request in a meeting with Abe on Sunday at the Iikura Government Guest House. The EC wants to cut its trade deficit with Japan, which has been running at an annual rate of 10 billion dollars for the last two years.



During a closed-door plenary session Monday morning Abe told representatives of the 10-nation EC, "Our answer will have to be negative" concerning the request for Tokyo to provide "a quantitative forecast of the estimated effect on imports of the action program." The action program, announced by the Japanese Government in July, "has not been drawn up with an aim to derive a certain quantitative standard," the chief Japanese delegate emphasized, referring to an improvement of the nation's standards and certification systems and the simplification of import procedures. "It is impossible for us to provide such a quantitative forecast," Abe told the meeting, the second ministerial talks since a meeting in Brussels in May 1984.

De Clercq is heading the EC delegation to the Tokyo conference. The EC commissioner told the Japanese the EC delegation may raise the issue during a luncheon with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a Japanese official said. De Clercq said the EC hopes to present a positive report to next month's EC summit in Luxembourg, and told the meeting the EC would not "reopen" its earlier demand for Japan to set a target of increased imports of industrial products and processed agricultural produce. Abe also turned down another EC request for Japan to map out "a long-term import vision" as a responsible trading partner. There is no plan for such a move to be made in the immediate or long-term future, and it would not be easy to do so, a conference source quoted Abe as saying. Instead, the source told KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Abe pointed to a growing perception in Japan about the need for Japan to boost imports of manufactured goods, to dismantle "market barriers," to restructure the Japanese economy and favor a strong yen in the foreign exchange markets. The foreign minister pledged to the EC group that Japan will keep the common market informed of a study by Nakasone's advisory body on "economic structural adjustment for the promotion of international harmony."

The senior Japanese and EC officials also discussed macroeconomic policies and monetary and financial issues as well as trade, which dominated the morning plenary session. They will briefly cover research and development cooperation during an hour-long plenary session in the afternoon before concluding their high-level talks. De Clercq said at the outset of the ministerial meeting that the EC delegation did not come to Tokyo to "judge or criticize Japan" but to settle outstanding issues with Japan "as a friend."

#### EC ADVISED OF PLANNED CENTER TO PROMOTE TRADE

OW161127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 16 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Ministry Keijiro Murata told visiting European Community (EC) commissioners Saturday that Japan is planning to establish a center for promoting industrial cooperation with the EC, Japanese officials said. The officials said the decision was announced when Murata met EC Commissioners Willy De Clercq and Peter Sutherland at his office prior to a bilateral ministerial meeting scheduled for Monday. The Monday meeting will also be attended by EC Vice President Karl-Heinz Narjes. Murata told the EC side that his ministry will start feasibility studies to set up the center in Japan, which will help promote EC investment in Japan and Japanese technology transfers to EC member countries. The officers said the center will run training courses for EC engineers and help realize EC investment plans in Japan but it will take "quite a while" before it can be established.

De Clercq expressed interest in the plan and said the EC and Japan might be able to expand cooperation in research and development and various other fields, according to the officials. De Clercq, who is leading the EC mission, also reiterated a request for Japan to set import targets for manufactured goods from the EC, the officials said. He praised Japanese efforts to increase imports but said they had not yet produced substantial results. Murata replied that the Japanese market operates on the principle of free trade and the government is not able to establish such targets, they said. He said the government will, however, continue its calls to the private sector to expand imports. Sutherland, who is responsible for competition and social policy, said the EC is making efforts to increase exports to Japan but Japanese distribution systems are hampering market penetration, the officials said. Murata told him that Japanese distribution systems vary in different categories of businesses.

#### VALUE OF MONETARY COORDINATION CITED AT MEETING

OW160046 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 16 KYODO -- A majority of participants in a just-ended private international monetary meeting agreed on the importance of leading industrial democracies coordinating their fiscal and monetary policies to help stabilize foreign exchange markets, according to a Japanese participant. Takashi Hosomi, former vice finance minister for international affairs, said Friday night upon returning from the two-day meeting held in Washington that participants generally welcomed the September 22 agreement by the Group of Five (G-5) major industrial countries on coordinated market intervention, which has led the U.S. dollar to drop from its high value against other key currencies. Some 100 economists, bankers, lawmakers and government officials took part in the meeting, cosponsored by two U.S. congressmen, Sen. Bill Bradley (Dem.-N.J.) and Rep. Jack Kemp (Rep.-N.Y.).

Hosomi, president of the governmental overseas economic cooperation fund, said one major result of the meeting was a rise in the awareness of U.S. lawmakers that America has an important role in promoting international policy coordination. More specifically, many congressmen have come to see the need for greater U.S. consideration of the impact of Washington's economic policy on other countries, he said. It was agreed in principle at the meeting that the world monetary system should be reformed within the framework of the current system of floating exchange rates, he said. A French-led call for a return to a fixed exchange rate system drew support from only a minority, he added.

#### POLAND EAGER TO EXPAND TRADE TO REPAY DEBTS

OW150506 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 14 KYODO -- Japan and Poland wound up two days of their joint economic talks here Thursday with a Polish call for Japanese participation in its new five-year development program starting next year. According to Japanese officials, the discussion at the second Japan-Poland joint committee session was dominated by ways to revamp and expand the trade between the two countries which have dropped to about one third of what it used to be during late 1970s. Poland is eager to expand its trade with Japan in order to repay its foreign debts which have now accumulated to about 6,800 million dollars, the officials said.

The first joint committee session was held in 1981, and the meeting has been suspended since then due to the martial law imposed in Poland. The Polish delegation at the meeting, led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas, explained about the steel, engineering and other works planned under the new five-year plan to call for the participation of Japanese business firms in the projects. The delegation said Poland is now working on a joint venture law to pave way for joint ventures with foreign interests, according to the officials. They said the Japanese delegates at the meeting promised cooperation for the expansion of bilateral trade. But they also pointed out it might be difficult for Japan to issue export credits for Poland which is incapable of repaying debts.

#### U.S. REVERSES DECISION, ALLOWS NCA EXTRA FLIGHTS

OW140515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 14 KYODO -- The United States has given permission for Japan's Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA) to fly four extra weekly trans-Pacific flights, reversing an earlier decision, the transport ministry said Thursday. It said the U.S. Transportation Department had sent notification of its approval Thursday for NCA to make the extra flights between Tokyo and New York via San Francisco to handle heavier-than-usual Christmas cargoes. The sudden shift in the U.S. posture came close on the heels of the ministry's request for the matter to be reconsidered, made at unofficial bilateral Japan-U.S. civil aviation talks that opened in Tokyo Wednesday. The planned flights are in addition to six weekly flights which the Japanese cargo carrier has been flying on the route since May 8 this year under a provisional bilateral civil aviation accord. Japanese officials had contended that the U.S. rejection was wrong because the U.S. had approved similar extra flights for the Flying Tiger Line of the U.S.

#### U.S. REQUESTS RADIO MARKET-OPENING MEASURES

OW140559 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 14 KYODO -- The United States has asked Japan to implement a total of 11 market-opening measures for radio equipment, focusing on the introduction of a self-certification system, government officials said Thursday. The officials predicted that the U.S. side will urge the ministry of posts and telecommunications to make a further concession at an experts' meeting, scheduled to be held in Tokyo next week. The U.S. requests include acceptance of makers' testing data, simplification of product standards and greater transparency in the process of working them out as well as simplification of radio station licensing, they said. "There is nothing new in the American requests," they said.

#### MITSUBISHI ORDERS LOW-COST FRENCH ROCKET PART

OW190341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 KYODO -- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Monday it has ordered y-rings for the fuel tanks of "H-2" space rockets from a French conglomerate, Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, which provides the same components for the European Space Agency (ESA) Ariane rocket.



The "H-2" is the first domestically-made rocket capable of launching a 2-ton stationary orbit satellite. Japan's National Space Development Agency (NASDA) is to launch the two-stage rocket in 1991. The y-ring is a major component connecting the rocket body and fuel tanks carrying liquid oxygen and hydrogen. It is a y-shaped molding four meters in diameter, 25 centimeters high and 10 thick. Mitsubishi has decided to use Pechiney components because of the French company's one-mold forming technique and low cost -- 30 percent less than domestically-made y-rings, a spokesman said.

The decision to use the components in "H-2" rockets will be finalized after both Mitsubishi and NASDA experiment with test components to be delivered next spring, he said. Industry sources said that Japan envisages raising the domestic content ratio for the "H-2" rocket to more than 80 percent.

#### JAL DEMOTES PILOT OFF COURSE OVER CANADA

OW171241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 17 KYODO -- A Japan Air Lines (JAL) cargo plane accidentally flew off course in May, provoking a warning from a Canadian control tower, informed sources revealed Sunday. The revelation comes amid mounting criticism against JAL for a similar mistake which led a JAL airliner to stray over Soviet territory in October. That error occurred in the same area of the north Pacific where a South Korean passenger liner was shot down by a Soviet fighter for intruding into Soviet territorial skies two years ago. According to informed sources, the JAL management has already demoted the pilot of JAL flight 036, Motoshige Mori, 51, as a punishment for flying off course. The source said that the incident took place on May 4 when the cargo plane was on a flight from Tokyo to Los Angeles via Anchorage. After taking off from Anchorage, the pilot of the plane switched the navigational system to the "heading" navigation system, which enables the pilot to freely change direction manually, at 4:30 a.m.

JAL flight 036 was then flying at a height of about 11,000 meters along the western coast of the United States. At about 6:08 a.m., however, Mori checked his position by radio with a flight assistance facility on the ground, and found that his plane was flying about 110 kilometers east of the center of the normal course of 20 kilometers outside the eastern limit of the course, the source said. Mori immediately switched from the heading navigation device to the plane's computerized inertial navigation system (INS) and returned to the normal course to arrive at Los Angeles at 9:20 a.m. The sources said Mori noticed his plane had been pushed by wind currents to a position about 20 kilometers east of the center of the course one hour after taking off from Anchorage. But, since the course allows for deviation up to 90 kilometers to either side of the center, Mori judged his plane was still within safe limits and continued the flight without correction for about 30 minutes, they said. When using INS, planes automatically fly along the predetermined course, but JAL usually lets pilots use the heading navigation system on routes where there are sufficient ground guiding stations, to help pilots improve their manual flight technique, they said. They said Mori was discharged from the No. 2 leaders group of the No. 5 American flight route crew in punishment, and JAL notified other pilots to make sure not to make similar mistakes.

SPA CHAIRMAN SENDS MESSAGE TO COUNTERPART IN SOUTH

SK160337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0305 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Telephone message sent on 16 November by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA, to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly]

[Text] To Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the ROK [taehanminguk] National Assembly.

In order to deliver a letter to you, I will send two liaison personnel to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 on 18 November 1985. I hope that your side will take a relevant action.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA

16 November 1985

18 November Letter

SK180334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Letter from Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK, to Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, sent on 18 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea:

At present, all compatriots and the world's peace-loving people eagerly desire the holding of North-South parliamentary talks at an early date and, thus, the opening of an epochal phase in solving the question regarding peace and reunification in our country.

In conformity with these aspirations of peoples at home and abroad, our SPA and your National Assembly should make utmost efforts to quickly conclude preliminary contacts and to arrange full-dress talks. In reality, however, your side has failed to show proper interest in and sincerity toward the early holding of full-fledged parliamentary talks.

As you know, your side failed to give a convincing answer to our side's proposal for deciding the date; we have already sent telephone notices twice for holding the third round of preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks. However, your side said, at last, on 31 October that it will notify us of its (?opinions) concerning the date of preliminary contact after 28 December, when the ongoing regular session of the National Assembly closes. As an act continuously delaying preliminary contact, this only causes surprise and disappointment among all fellow countrymen expecting the urgent holding of full-fledged parliamentary talks.

Your side said that, because the lawmakers should concentrate on activities concerning state affairs during the period of the regular assembly session, it is delaying preliminary contact. However, this has no validity and convinces no one.

As for activities relating to state affairs, there can be no more important and urgent activities involving state affairs than the question of easing the strained situation of the country and providing a precondition for peaceful reunification, in connection with the vital interests of the whole nation -- the question which we propose to discuss at the North-South parliamentary talks.

If your side is genuinely interested in solving the acute problem facing our nation at present, it should come to the preliminary contact, making the internal circumstances of one side serve the overall interests of the nation and putting aside all matters. This would be a correct way of dealing with matters.

In fact, in view of the situation of our side, the assertion that it cannot come to a preliminary contact because of the operations of the National Assembly, despite the fact that even when in session, the Assembly does not hold sessions every day, as well as the fact that 2 hours would be sufficient when the two sides sit face to face with each other, can be viewed and understood as an excuse in all aspects. Furthermore, what we cannot but pay attention to is the fact that your side has constantly made contacts and held meetings with parliamentarians of other countries during the period when it cannot come to a contact with us, the same countrymen, using as an excuse the regular session operations.

Your side's act of putting the cart before the horse shows, by itself, that the reason for delaying a face-to-face contact with us is nothing but an excuse, through and through, and that it is deliberately delaying the hard-won preliminary contact.

I think it very regrettable that your side has failed to show proper sincerity toward the work of discussing the important matters of the nation and has delayed even preliminary contact.

Originally, your side sent a reply letter almost 2 months after we sent the first letter of proposal for holding parliamentary talks, and has delayed resolution of the question of deciding upon agenda items, which can be easily resolved, while making one side's system and law absolute, even when your side subsequently came to the preliminary contact. Moreover, your side showed an extremely insincere attitude by coming to the second round of contact without deciding upon the date of the next contact, with no justifiable reason.

In connection with all these acts of your side in dealing with the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, people in the world are expressing deep worry about this situation, while being suspicious with regard to whether your side is interested in the question of the relaxation of tensions and reunification.

The North-South parliamentary talks, which will provide the entire nation with new hope for peace and reunification, must be realized without any delay. No doubt, the realization of North-South parliamentary talks will serve as an important milestone that will open a new breakthrough for relaxation, reconciliation, and reunification in this land, which fellow countrymen are craving, and will exert an encouraging influence upon overall dialogue currently being held between the North and the South. Though they live separately in the North and the South, both the deputies of our SPA and the members of your National Assembly are politicians who bear a heavy responsibility before history and the nation. Any politician in this country who is trying to live according to the aspiration of the fellow countrymen and to fulfill his mission before the fellow countrymen must make joint efforts to hold North-South parliamentary talks -- an important key to the nation's existence and development -- transcending differences in ideology, ideal, and system. We regard this as a correct attitude on the part of our politicians at the present time, an attitude that will allow them to contribute to the cause of peace and reunification, and express true love of the country. Proceeding from this position, I expect your National Assembly to notify [us] after deciding upon a date so that a contact can be held in November by once again profoundly pondering the question of postponing indefinitely the date of the third round of contact.

[Signed] Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee

[Dated] 18 November 1985



NODONG SINMUN VIEWS U.S.-USSR GENEVA SUMMIT TALKS

SK160352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 15 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November special article: "Mutually Contradictory Proposals and Stands on the Eve of USSR-U.S. Summit Talks"]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan will hold talks on 19 and 20 November in Geneva, Switzerland. When official information on the USSR-U.S. summit talks was issued in Moscow and Washington, world social circles welcomed it.

After reaching an agreement on the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union and the United States have clarified their stands for the talks. Regarding the preservation of durable world peace and the maintenance of lasting security for mankind as a basic goal in its foreign policy and proceeding from its concern over the current grave situation in the international arena, the Soviet Union has called for jointly seeking a way to remove the grave danger of a thermonuclear war, a world war, from the earth and to alleviate tension. Describing arms reduction as the greatest issue facing the world at present, the Soviet Union has urged that this issue be accordingly discussed at summit talks. At the same time, it has called for reaching an agreement on banning the arms race in space and on mutually reducing nuclear weapons on the basis of the principle of equality and of equal security.

The Soviet Union has endorsed such a stand and demands through practical activities. First of all, it has unilaterally stopped all nuclear tests for the period from 6 August this year to 1 January 1986. It then advanced a proposal to the U.S. Government, demanding that the Soviet Union and the United States ban the production and deployment of space strike weapons and respectively reduce nuclear weapons that can reach the territory of the opposite side by 50 percent.

This Soviet proposal and the action unilaterally taken by the Soviet Union will affirmatively contribute to eliminating mistrust and misunderstandings between the Soviet Union and the United States, to improving relations between the two countries, to curbing the arms race, to improving the international situation, and to lessening the danger of a nuclear war -- a danger that is lingering over mankind. Because of this, this Soviet proposal and action have been welcomed and supported by the political and social circles of many countries in the world.

The U.S. stand is the exact opposite of this. While superficially saying that they hope that an agreement will be reached at talks and that the talks will contribute to achieving peace, the U.S. ruling circles, in fact, have not advanced any affirmative proposal; they have even committed the act of creating artificial obstacles to the talks. While uttering, through press conferences and radio speeches, empty words about arms reduction, about the alleviation of tension, and about the restoration of trust, they have continuously avoided the issue of preventing the militarization of space -- an agenda item demanded by the Soviet Union to be adopted at the summit talks.

The banning of the production and deployment of space strike weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States is an exigent issue before mankind to prevent the expansion of the arms race and to remove the danger of a nuclear war at present. PRAVDA said in connection with this: We oppose the arms race in the space. If the arms race takes place in space, mankind will face a situation that is beyond prediction, and the danger of war will increase by several times. In order to prevent this, the Soviet Union has proposed the prohibition forever of the production and deployment of space strike weapons.

Because of this, an agreement on the prohibition of the production of space strike weapons poses a key and a basic question. If the production of these weapons is not banned, the arms race will take place infinitely, involving strategic nuclear and space weapons.

In an attempt to maintain U.S. military supremacy over the Soviet Union and to possess preemptive strike capability, the U.S. authorities, while conversely advocating an aggressive defense strategic plan called the star wars plan, insisted that they would continue to forge ahead with this plan and that this plan should not become the target of discussion at the talks.

While spreading the lie that the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in this sector and that the Soviet Union has monopolized space strike weapons, they said that the star wars plan was not an offensive plan but a defensive one. Such an argument by the U.S. ruling circles is totally preposterous. Public opinion in the world scathingly said that such an argument was sordidly aimed at deceiving the people and at diverting their attention from an urgent measure for reducing nuclear weapons.

Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, said, refuting the absurd U.S. argument that the star wars plan is for a defensive purpose: If we peel the husk of the U.S. star wars plan and dissect its essence, we can see that this plan is cunningly aimed at helping the United States avoid a retaliatory strike, foster preemptive strike capability against the Soviet Union, and prevent the Soviet Union from developing a capability for countering the interception of missiles and for dealing a retaliatory strike.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed that if other countries do not deploy weapons in space, the Soviet Union will not deploy weapons in space. He then warned that if the United States continuously forges ahead with the star wars plan without agreeing with Soviet proposals, he will take a relevant action.

Driven into a defensive position and into a corner as a result of this, U.S. rulers have come up with a preposterous issue -- the issue of regional disputes put forth by the U.S. President Reagan in his speech at the 40th UN General Assembly. He said that the issue of regional disputes will become a major agenda item at Geneva summit talks. He did not refer at all to matters concerning El Salvador, South Africa, Grenada, and the Middle East where the situations have become complicated and strained because of the U.S. plan for interference and aggression.

Politicians and media of many countries in the world, including the Soviet Union, have unanimously denounced this U.S. stand. Describing the U.S. act of coming up with such an issue as a trick designed to divert the attention of social circles from the basic issue of summit talks -- the issue of ending the heated arms race on earth and of preventing the militarization of space -- they said that this trick will only block the road of reaching an agreement for alleviating tension and for preserving peace. They said further that the United States has come up with such an issue in fear of world public opinion's denunciation of the United States in case of failure to reach at the Geneva talks any agreement on a series of Soviet proposals for reducing arms.

World social circles are now urging the United States to sincerely and responsibly deal with Soviet proposals at Geneva summit talks. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it has done its best to gain success at the talks. Therefore, the question is how the United States will actually behave. The matter of whether the United States truly desires arms reduction, the detente, peace, and security will be known at the talks. The people of the world are watching Geneva.



NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. MARINE TRAINING IN SOUTH

SK140205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 CMT 13 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 14 November commentary: "Why Do They Want To Accustom Themselves to Coldness?"]

[Text] According to a foreign news report, U.S. Marines from Okinawa are staging cold-weather endurance training codenamed "Bear Hunt-86" in South Korea from late October until the end of November.

It has been learned that 4,000 U.S. Marines are participating in this exercise and that this number is twice as many as those participating in similar exercises in the past. The "Bear Hunt-86" military exercise is part of the frequent U.S. military moves made recently in South Korea and western Japan for troop reinforcement and military preparations, thus attracting our attention.

It is clear to everyone that U.S. troop reinforcements and military exercises in South Korea and in areas close to Korea assume a new Korean war. If they did not pursue the aim of war, it would not be necessary for them to conduct training to endure coldness. If they do not intend to carry out operations in cold areas, why did they move to the cold areas from Okinawa, a warm island in the south, for the purpose of military exercises?

All factors show that the U.S. imperialists are hastily preparing themselves to become acclimated to the weather and terrain of the Korean front and to be able to carry out combat actions in severe coldness, thus assuming the provocation of a new Korean war.

As for the U.S. Marine Corps, it is a force that carries out such special missions as landing operations at the front in an aggressive war and harassing tactics on the frontline. In view of this, this cold-weather endurance training is a vicious war exercise not only aimed at acclimating itself to and overcoming coldness but also at landing in the area of the northern half of the Republic in winter. Thus, Okinawa has been turned into an aggressive base for a new Korean war and has been closely linked with South Korea strategically. It has, in fact, become a frontline area.

Due to the war preparation rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, South Korea has been turned into a source of a new war, and a situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created. Because of the war preparation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, tension on the Korean peninsula is increasing with each passing day. This is exercising a negative influence on the dialogue between North and South.

The U.S. rulers are raving about easing tension and peace on the Korean peninsula but acting counter to their words. Their cold-weather endurance training is very harmful [paekhae muik] to peace and relaxing tension and will only disturb the atmosphere of dialogue.

Today the people of the world are unanimously demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. The U.S. authorities should listen to this and stop their war racket.

PAPER CALLS KILLING OF KOREAN 'MURDEROUS ATROCITY'

SK151145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today flails a U.S. Marine for having shot dead a passing Korean woman in South Korea.



Pointing to the fact that Robert Pound belonging to the Okinawa-based U.S. Marines, after crawling into South Korea, shot dead a Korean woman in a street in the broad daylight, the author of the commentary says: This murderous atrocity is a criminal act which can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who make a practice of butchering people. The commentary further says:

The U.S. imperialist butcher who killed a guiltless Korean woman must be punished. But the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has meted out no punishment to the butcher. This clearly proves that Chon Tu-hwan the traitor is a dirty colonial puppet and human rubbish who is subsisting, clinging to the coattails of outside forces, turning his back on the nation.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and their colonial fascist rule continues, such murderous atrocities as the recent one will be committed continuously in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists must renounce their anachronistic policy of occupation and withdraw from South Korea without delay, stresses the paper.

#### SUCSESSES IN INCREASED TRANSPORT DRIVE REPORTED

SK161038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- A vigorous increased transport drive is going on in Korea. Nearly 20 million extra tons of freight were carried in the first ten months of this year in railway transport through the energetic "drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th plenary meeting of the fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea."

The Sariwon Railway Administration fulfilled its yearly transport plan two months ahead of time. These days it is topping its daily quotas 30 per cent.

The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps has already hit its goal of 2 million kilometre non-break-down run for the year. In this period it obtained reserves of 190 locomotives through an extra haulage of 700,000 tons in 2,200 runs. Seeing an important way of increased transport in the improvement of the organization and command of transport, the locomotive corps across the country meticulously plan this work to score successes.

With the electrification of the Tokchon-Sinsong railway section its transport capacity has risen 5 times and traffic capacity 8 times. The transport volume has markedly risen with the completion of the broad gauge railway between Hamhung and Yanggwang and electrification of lines for the exclusive use of a number of industrial establishments.

The transport workers under the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport are also increasing transport by intensifying the combined railway-motor-water communication. Having hit the October target, they are fulfilling their daily quotas for freight transport and traffic at 108 per cent in November.

Yearly transport plans have already been honored by the North Pyongan and South Hamgyong Provincial Transport Administrations and the Pyongyang first long-distance auto transport corps. The yearly target-hitters include many shipping stations including the Taedonggang and Manpo water transport.

RED CROSS TALKS POSTPONED UNTIL 3 DECEMBER

SK160916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The 10th round of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, originally scheduled for Nov. 26 here, was postponed until Dec. 3 at the request of the North Korean Red Cross (NKRC).

In a telephone message to Son Song-pil, chairman of the NKRC Central Committee, Kim Sang-hyop, president of the (South) Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), said Saturday that the KNRC had accepted the NKRC's recent proposal to hold the next round of talks on Dec. 3.

The NKRC proposed Friday that the upcoming meeting be postponed until Dec. 3 and that liaison officers from both sides hold a preliminary meeting in the truce village of Panmunjon on Nov. 25, in order to discuss procedural matters for the talks.

Kim said that the KNRC will send two liaison officers to the truce village at 10 a.m. on Nov. 25 to discuss the North Korean delegates' schedule during their stay in Seoul. Under the new schedule, the North Koreans will arrive in Seoul via the truce village on Dec. 2 and will leave for Pyongyang on Dec. 5.

South and North Korea resumed Red Cross talks earlier this year after a lapse of 12 years. In meetings last May and August in Seoul and Pyongyang, respectively, they discussed the reunion of separated families and other humanitarian issues.

POLICE FORCE OCCUPIERS OUT OF DJP TRAINING CENTER

SK180845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Police forced a group of anti-government student activists out of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's central training center about eight and a half hours after the students broke into the building in southern Seoul early Monday.

The police, who twice failed to make their way into the building, completely removed at 2:06 p.m. barricades that had been set up by the students at the entrances leading to the rooftop, where the students staged the sit-in. More than 200 policemen were then sent into the building to drag the students out. The students put up strong resistance, however, brandishing square bars when police first entered the sit-in site on the rooftop. Most of the students had been sprayed with water by the fire engines and some students' faces were bleeding. In the process of arresting the students, police confirmed that 184 students were involved in the break-in. All but three of them were taken under police custody for investigation at two police stations in the area.

The students forced their way into the second floor of the institute's main building in southern Seoul, hurling Molotov cocktails and brandishing square bars at around 8 a.m. The students, who identified themselves as members of the "Union of the National Student Federations" and the "Sammin Struggle Committee" -- two dissident campus organizations involving Seoul National University and 13 other universities in Seoul -- seized the building and staged a sit-in. Some of them went to the rooftop, where they hung three Korean national flags and seven placards with anti-government slogans. They also read through a microphone a statement calling for the cancellation of the government's policy for liberalizing the importation of agricultural and fishery products and burned two flags of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). They asked authorities to allow them to hold a debate on the situation facing Korea in Yoido Plaza on Nov. 24.

The students staved off repeated attempts by the police to make their way into the building. They hurled Molotov cocktails and set fire to the barricades they had set up with office furniture to block all entrances. About 200 policemen, supported by two fire engines spraying water, tried to enter the building around 12.15 p.m. The fire engulfed all of the second floor and burned the furniture and papers in the offices, spewing black smoke through the windows.

Police tried again at 12:50 p.m. to break into the building through a door leading to the rooftop, but the students blocked them with Molotov cocktails. During the second attempt, three firefighters were injured by empty bottles thrown by the students. One of the students jumped from the building when a fire engine approached the building at 1:38 p.m., but the net set up earlier by police saved him. The student was taken to a hospital after sustaining a cracked leg bone. Two minutes later, two other students asked police to set up a ladder to the rooftop because they felt sick and wanted to abandon the sit-in. One of the two, whose forehead was bleeding, was taken to a hospital, and the other, a 21-year-old coed, was arrested by police and taken away for investigation.

#### POLICE WARN AGAINST RADICAL STUDENT RALLIES

SK180727 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean national police headquarters Monday instructed police stations across the country to strengthen their security measures for government agencies and public organizations against the possibility of seizure or intrusion by student activists.

In a special statement, the police headquarters said that student demonstrations have become increasingly violent in recent days and that the way they stage demonstrations is similar to the methods used by radical groups in foreign countries, such as the Red Army of Japan.

A limited number of left-leaning student activists have tried to seize or to intrude into office buildings of government agencies and public organizations, including foreign organizations. After occupying the office buildings, they threaten the riot police with self-destruction by setting fire to the buildings.

The radical students apparently have decided to resort to violence as a means of evoking social concern about their anti-government demonstrations, as the number of student sympathizers and supporters continues to decrease, the police statement said.

Under the instruction, Seoul police have augmented their security forces for foreign diplomatic missions, banks and company offices, labor movement-related organizations, and Korean and foreign press organizations. The number of areas in Seoul in which police have been stationed has increased from 17 to more than 50.

Seoul police have also strengthened their security presence in the office buildings of political parties and in the homes of political leaders.

Radical students have seized public organizations, including the U.S. Information Service library here, 12 times this year.

#### POLICE STRENGTHEN SECURITY AGAINST PALESTINIANS

SK181128 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean national police headquarters Monday instructed police stations nationwide to tighten security against those entering the nation's ports and airports, in order to prevent Palestinian terrorists from coming into Korea.



Police will also step up vigilance around the U.S. Embassy here and other U.S. facilities, the sources said.

NKDP TO SEND DELEGATES TO JAPAN AFTER JSP CONVENTION

SK180707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Monday decided to postpone its plan to send delegates to Japan for discussions about the proposed exchange between the NKDP and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

The NKDP had planned to send three lawmakers to Tokyo next Sunday (Nov. 24) but decided to postpone the trip until after the JSP's national convention, scheduled for Dec. 8. The decision came at a meeting of key party leaders at the National Assembly Monday morning.

Rep Hong Sa-tok, NKDP spokesman, said that the exchange between the two parties would contribute greatly to the establishment of peace in Northeast Asia and to their common prosperity, but that the NKDP will arrange the exchange after it completes its struggle to revise the Constitution during the ongoing National Assembly session.

The primary policy objective of the opposition party is to amend the Constitution in a way that will ensure the election of the president in a popular direct vote.

Since the NKDP's plan to hold exchanges with the JSP was announced, the South Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) have urged the NKDP to reconsider its plan, asserting that it would not help the national interest, considering the JSP's Korean policy supporting the North Korean regime.

Before implementing the exchange with the JSP, Hong said, the NKDP will try to settle a couple of questions, including the matter of improving the JSP's recognition of the real situation on the Korean peninsula.

Hong said that the NKDP will try to help the JSP to extricate itself from its theory that Pyongyang is the only lawful government on the Korean peninsula and to recognize the "concrete and historic realities" on the Korean peninsula.

The NKDP will also try to encourage the JSP to use self-restraint in making "biased remarks" about the internal affairs of South Korea, including the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops in South Korea and Seoul's peaceful unification policy, he added.

In addition, the NKDP will ask the Japanese party to explain the recent reports that the JSP acquired the consent of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung last May to hold exchanges with the NKDP, the spokesman said.

PASASON SCORES U.S. ATTITUDE BEFORE SUMMIT

BK141003 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, November 14 (KPL) -- "The continued interest shown by the U.S. in developing its so-called "strategic defence initiatives" remains an obstacle to the constructive atmosphere expected at the coming Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva," PASASON writes in an article today. Though the talks will start in only a few days, the daily paper observes, President Reagan has offered nothing of a constructive attitude. Instead, Washington has intensified its counter-propaganda aiming at depreciating the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

The paper continues:

The Soviet Union has adopted a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons and proposed to reduce 50 percent of its nuclear missiles capable of reaching U.S. territory. This has been acknowledged by the world public, including the U.S. public, as positive steps towards the reduction of nuclear armaments and the realization of world peace. The Soviet Union's declaration in 1982 not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and its recent offer of reducing "SS-20" missiles on the eastern European part of its territory to the 1984 level have gained worldwide approval as another concrete positive move toward world peace. While the Soviet Union has concentrated its efforts on exploring outer space for peaceful purposes, the U.S. has brazenly declared that the militarization of outer space would prevent wars on earth. The Lao people fully support the Soviet constructive proposals and demand that the U.S. positively respond to these proposals for the sake of world peace, the paper stresses.

'SUCCESS' OF VISITS TO USSR, MPR HAILED

BK160326 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of the Visits to the USSR and the MPR of Our High-Ranking Military Delegation"]

[Text] On 12 November 1985, our high-ranking military delegation led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of the LPDR, returned to the capital, Vientiane, after ending official friendship visits to the USSR and the MPR at the invitations of the National Defense Ministries of those countries. Though the visits were short, our high-ranking military delegation successfully fulfilled all activities as planned. The delegation paid courtesy calls on party and state leaders, met and held talks with high-ranking military delegations, and visited a number of military units, military officers' training schools, factories or plants, cultural establishments, and museums of the fraternal USSR and MPR as scheduled in an atmosphere of close friendship and warm sentiments. Our delegation exchanged views and experiences with those of the USSR and the MPR on the building of armies and the strengthening of relations and cooperation in the spirit of friendship, comradeship, and fraternity as members of the same big socialist family.

These have clearly reflected the close friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation that are the fine traditions of our Lao Army and people and fraternal Soviet and Mongolian Armies and peoples. Our Lao Army and people would like to salute and highly appreciate the glorious success achieved by our high-ranking military delegation in the visits to the USSR and the MPR on this occasion. Following the visits, the fine, traditional militant friendship and all-round cooperation between the Lao Army and people and the Armies and peoples of the USSR and the MPR have been further brightened.

On this occasion, our Lao Army and people would like to express thanks to the fraternal parties, states, Armies, and peoples of the USSR and the MPR for their warm and friendly welcomes to our high-ranking military delegation. May the Lao-Soviet and the Lao-Mongolian militant friendship and all-round cooperation be fruitfully developed with each passing day!

#### NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ATTENDS SAVANNAKHET CONFERENCE

BK161218 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, November 16 (KPL) -- A financial conference of the two central provinces of Savannakhet and Khammouane was closed in Savannakhet on November 14 in the presence of Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also in attendance were Boungnang Volachit, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Savannakhet, and banking and other officials of the two provinces. In his speech, First Vice-Chairman Nouhak Phoumsavan spoke of the urgent tasks to be realized in the future. Earlier, a financial conference of the six northern provinces was convened in Luang Prabang Province. It was also attended by Nouhak Phoumsavan, and financial and banking cadres from Sayaboury, Bokeo, Luang Namta, Oudomsai, Phong Saly and Luang Prabang provinces.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF ARMED FORCES RECEIVES PRAISE

BK171104 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Feature article: "10 Years of National Defense and Building and Strengthening Armed Forces"]

[Text] Bringing into full play the country's tradition of heroic struggle and their role as a sharp, reliable tool of the party and as the mainstay of people's war in defending the country and building socialism in our country under the party's leadership, the various Lao People's Armed Forces have surmounted difficult, complex, fierce, and uncompromising trials against the schemes and subversive activities of the imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionary forces against our revolution and our new system. As a result, they have firmly safeguarded and basically ensured political tranquility in the country, thereby effectively contributing to building the national economy and ceaselessly consolidating and building their forces.

Over the past 10 years, firmly grasping the party's two strategic tasks, our Armed Forces and all the people have striven to consolidate national defense and public security foundations and have achieved considerable progress in this regard, thus smashing rebellions and disturbances caused by the various reactionary forces, successfully countering provocations and armed land-grabbing activities carried out by the enemy along the border, and actively defending the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Armed Forces, in coordination with various state branches of work, have shifted to various localities and applied tri-directional methods to attack the enemy while building and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship system at the grassroots and assisting the people in boosting production, thus contributing to pacifying and normalizing the situation in many areas and advancing a step further in smashing the enemy's schemes aimed at sabotaging tranquility at the grassroots. Implementing an all-round militant alliance with the armies and people of fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia, and maintaining solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, our Armed Forces and people have gained the strength to defend the country, built and developed national defense and economic potentials, and heightened their combat readiness to defend the country.



The Lao People's Armed Forces have now grown and become stronger than ever. We have regular troops and mobile forces comprised of various units, and division-strong corps armed with modern weapons and equipment. We have ranks of specialized cadres trained at home and abroad and having command and management capabilities. These forces are being built up and transformed into a model modern revolutionary army. Meanwhile, we have various immense forces composed of tens of thousands of regular soldiers posted in various localities and militia-guerrilla and self-defense units at the grassroots. Our whole Army is united in action and in its perseverance. It always maintains revolutionary vigilance, clearly distinguishing friend from foe, regularly studying the party's line and policies, ceaselessly tempering itself and raising its combat and work capability, and standing ready to fulfill every task entrusted to it by the party and state. Being born of the people and continuously fighting for 35 years for independence, freedom, and socialism, our army deserves the party Central Committee's praise for its leadership in carrying out various party tasks; it is heroic and capable of surmounting all obstacles and difficulties, of conquering all enemies, and of fulfilling every task. It thus deserves to be called the solid prop of the revolution and a sharp instrument of the party. In assessing the combat victories and outstanding achievements of the various Armed Forces, our party and state have conferred the National Gold Medal, the highest medal of the LPDR, on the Army.

#### NEW LEADER OF EXILE GOVERNMENT UNDETERMINED

BK180140 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] As the body of former Laotian leader Maj Gen Phoumi Nosavan was cremated yesterday, two figures -- one a former deputy chief of the Laotian central bank and the other a former commander of a Laotian regional army -- have emerged as candidates to take over the leadership of the anti-communist Laotian government-in-exile. But neither of them, who are known to have been close to Phoumi, is expected to bring about any major changes in the anti-communist movement. Phoumi, who died of pulmonary edema early this month, was also the president of the so-called United Front of Lao People for Liberation of Laos (UFLPLL), one of the eight political parties in the resistance movement. The former Laotian deputy premier was cremated at Wat Thepsirin in a ceremony also attended by several prominent Thai officials, including Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun and former premier Thanom Kittikhachon.

A well-informed source told THE NATION that according to the line of command, Thao Kham-ouan Lattanavong, the 60-year-old former Laotian banker, should be acting prime minister of the Democratic Laotian Government following Phoumi's death. According to the source, Thao Kham-ouan is acceptable among all political parties in the regime and is the closest aide of the late vice premier. Thao Kham-ouan Lattanavong is one of the three deputy prime ministers, while the others are former commander of the Laotian Second Army Region Gen Kham Khong and another senior Laotian military official, Gen Kham Hou. Phoumi announced the formation of the anti-communist Liberation Movement in October 1982 when Thao Kham-ouan was appointed minister of economy and finance in the regime. Gen Kham Khong was also appointed minister of war veterans while Gen Kham Hou was minister of interior in the resistance government at the time. "Thao Kham-ouan with his soft personality is the only person who can approach all political parties and settle any disputes in the movement," said the source. According to the source, Thao Kham-ouan and Gen Kham Khong are currently taking refuge in France while Gen Kham Hou is in the U.S. He said Gen Kham Khong, 58, who was Phoumi's deputy in the UFLPLL has taken a post of the political party president replacing Phoumi. The source said most of the high-ranking officials in the Laotian resistance movement have been informed of Phoumi's death.

LIU SHUQING DISCUSSES FIGHTING IN CAMBODIA

BK140352 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] The forthcoming Vietnamese dry season offensive will be the turning point of the fighting in Kampuchea, according to Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing. The Chinese minister made the statement during talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila when they met for one-and-a-half hours yesterday.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri, who was present at the meeting, told reporters yesterday that the Chinese minister said the dry season offensive will show that Hanoi cannot destroy the Khmer resistance. Mr Sawanit quoted Minister Liu as saying that the forthcoming dry season drive will show whether Vietnamese troops will remain along the Thai-Kampuchean border or return to fight resistance forces deeper inside the country.

The Chinese minister told ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi that this year's offensive will clearly show that last year's drive by Hanoi was unsuccessful in destroying the Khmer resistance, Mr Sawanit said. Mr Liu admitted, however, that the Khmer resistance could not drive out the Vietnamese, which means that the only solution to the Kampuchean conflict is a political one. Mr Sawanit added that the Chinese assured him that they would continue to support the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and that there was no change in Beijing's policy regarding the invasion of Kampuchea by Hanoi.

Mr Lieu told ACM Sitthi that although Beijing and Moscow were trading, normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations could not improve unless the Kampuchean problem is resolved. He reiterated that China would not normalise relations until the Soviet Union withdrew a sizeable number of troops from the Sino-Soviet border, withdrew from Afghanistan and ended the Kampuchean conflict.

Mr Sawanit also said that the Chinese minister was satisfied with progress made on a number of points resulting from talks with Indian leaders, adding that soon Beijing and New Delhi would be signing a technical and economic cooperation agreement. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that both ministers agreed that the UN resolution vote on Kampuchea showed that ASEAN, China and over 100 other nations see that a Vietnamese withdrawal is a vital step in solving the conflict. Both feel that the "correct path" had been chosen by the vote, Mr Sawanit said. Both ministers agreed that the Khmer resistance are operating efficiently. Mr Sawanit also said that ACM Sitthi thanked China for agreeing to buy 700,000 tons of Thai sugar this year.

ATHIT COMMENTS ON REPORTS OF PRC ARMS SHIPMENTS

BK170059 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Suphan Buri -- Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that the Thai armed forces are ready to receive military aid from all friends, including China if there are no strings attached.

Gen Athit was speaking to reporters who quoted a published report that China had recently delivered weapons, including 130 mm artillery, 37 mm anti-aircraft artillery, anti-tank weapons and a number of handgrenades to Thai military.

Asked for details of the reported Chinese aid, Gen Athit said: "I still don't know. I don't see anything wrong in that. We can cooperate and share with both the Americans and the Chinese." He said that most of the weapons that Thailand had ordered from the United States had already been shipped here. Most of the weapons that have yet to be delivered are hi-tech ones, according to the supreme commander.

#### ATTACHE SAYS USSR READY TO EXPAND TRADE

BK141042 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 13 Nov 85 pp 7, 10

[Text] According to Yuriy P. Mikhailov, the Soviet trade attache, the current Soviet trade policy is the USSR is ready to expand trade with Thailand and will not use trade as a cover to meddle in Thailand's internal affairs. Mikhailov said: There is no need for suspicion on Thailand's part; we engage in genuine trade. The Thai firms which want to export to USSR must introduce their products, which must be of good quality and fairly priced and suit the Soviet people's taste. He said the USSR now wants to buy natural rubber, tin, ores, clothes, canned pineapple, and agricultural products. About 30 Thai companies now trade with the USSR, but only Sikrungs Watthana Company is engaged in active trade. The company is negotiating a 5-year contract to sell agricultural products and buy Soviet fertilizer and fertilizer compositions. The negotiation has been delayed by the Thai company's inability to set the value of products it will buy, but the negotiation is expected to be finalized by early 1986.

#### MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES; TALKS HELD

BK171516 Bangkok Army Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen and his party arrived at Bangkok airport at 1700 today. The Malaysian delegation is here to hold talks with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on problems concerning the rice and tin trade, and fishing. The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department commented on the outcome of today's negotiations:

[Begin recording] We are interested in a joint fishing venture with Malaysia, and this matter is still in the negotiating process. We have been given the draft agreement on a joint fishing venture between the two countries' private sectors. However, certain conditions set forth in the draft agreement are not attractive to Thai investors -- for example, the stipulations regarding the cancellation of the short-term agreement and the requirement for us to compensate for any property damage caused to the Malaysian side.

Another topic that was discussed during the meeting was the sale of Thai rice to Malaysia. We notified Malaysia that we are ready to ship rice to them in December. However, the purchase contract has not yet been signed. [end recording]

#### Cambodia Discussed

BK180152 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Thailand and Malaysia yesterday expressed common concern over an imminent attack by Vietnamese forces against the Kampuchean refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border and a possible violation of Thai territory and sovereignty, the Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman said.



Deputy Spokesman Prachayathawi Tawethikun said that Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen flew into Bangkok yesterday afternoon for a special meeting with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to discuss the Kampuchean problem and other issues of mutual concern. Prachayathawi said that Malaysia would like to know the latest Thai stand toward the Kampuchean conflict following the recent overwhelming victory of the Khmer resistance forces at the United Nations. "Malaysia also wants to consult with Thailand on the Kampuchean problem before its Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad visits Peking on Wednesday," he added.

Malaysia and Thailand, the deputy spokesman stressed, expressed concern over the upcoming dry-season offensive by the Vietnamese troops against the Khmer refugees living along the Thai-Kampuchean border and the possibility that Vietnam would intrude into Thai territory. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been saying that Vietnam would not attack refugee camps but his words have been proved to the contrary. "This time we will wait and see," Prachayathawi said in reference to a recent remark made by Thach to a U.S. delegation on refugees that in the upcoming dry season Vietnam would not attack the civilian camps or violate Thai territory.

Both countries also agreed that an overture made by the Vietnamese Minister of State Vo Dong Giang in New York to a regional magazine was another example of Vietnamese "tactical move," he said. Vietnam said that it would agree to the direct talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Heng Samrin regime without the participation of Khmer Rouge leaders Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Vietnam said the exclusion of these two notorious Khmer Rouge leaders was necessary because a Phnom Penh tribunal in 1979 condemned them to death in absentia for genocide.

The deputy spokesman also said that both Sitthi and Rithauddeen were of the opinion that ASEAN countries should step up their diplomatic efforts despite the recent victory at the UN in which the ASEAN resolution calling for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was overwhelmingly approved. On outstanding bilateral issues, Prachayathawi added that both sides discussed the possible joint ventures in fisheries, automobile, the exploitation of natural resources and the purchase of Thai rice.

#### SITTHI SAYS NO CHANGE IN REFUGEES POLICY

BK141408 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said Thailand will not change its policy of humanitarian help for refugees. However, this also depends on the amounts of aid Thailand receives from other countries. He said U.S. officials were visiting refugee camps at border areas for fact finding, and he believed the United States would provide more assistance for the refugees.

#### 27 SAID FACING SUSPENSION FOR COUP ROLES

BK170100 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Twenty-seven military officials including former deputy supreme commander ACM Arun Phomthep are expected to be suspended from the military service soon for alleged involvement in the Sept 9 abortive coup, informed sources said yesterday. The sources told THE NATION that orders to suspend the 27 suspects will possibly be announced early next month, or before the first hearing of the case on Dec 4. The sources said the superiors of 14 officials -- 13 of them at lieutenant and sub-lieutenant level -- had submitted proposals for the suspension to Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who had no objection and is expected to forward them to the Defence Ministry this week.

Thirteen other suspects in the same case are in the non-commissioned level and the supreme commander is authorized to order a suspension without having to seek the Defence Ministry's approval. Gen Arun is the most senior military officer among the 27 suspects. He was recently transferred to an inactive post in the Defence Ministry's Permanent Secretary Office after he was arrested for an alleged role in the coup. Twenty-seven active military officers and 13 retired military officers and civilians were indicted in court last month for alleged involvement in the aborted coup. The first hearing for all 40 suspects is set for Dec. 4

#### PAPERS COMMENT ON BANGKOK GOVERNOR ELECTIONS

BK171319 [Editorial report] Two Thai-language Bangkok dailies -- SIAM RAT, and THAI RAT -- on 15 and 16 November carry editorials commenting on Major General Chamlong Simuang's landslide victory in the 14 November Bangkok governor elections.

SIAM RAT's 15 November 800-word editorial, on page 3, entitled "The Governor And the People," says: "Finally, Bangkok people chose a new governor: Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, whose life-style is different from other army generals, but who managed to win the hearts of the majority of the Bangkok people and thus proudly took over the top administrative post of the country's capital." It recalls Bangkok successfully held the first governor elections a decade ago, but the elected governor and his deputies were dismissed by the then prime minister as his interior minister was dissatisfied with their performance. So, the paper warns, the newly elected governor should take the incident as a lesson and know how to administer the city during his governorship. While congratulating the new governor, who won the election overwhelmingly as not happened in several decades, it reminds him of his responsibility in carrying out his work with the interests of the majority in mind.

SIAM RAT's 16 November 700-word editorial, on page 3, entitled "Political Parties Must Review Their Roles," notes that the 35 percent voter turnout in the 14 November Bangkok gubernatorial elections should be considered not only the awakening of the political consciousness of the people, but also its impact in efforts to promote democracy in Thailand. It says: "Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang won because the voters, having become fed up with the behaviors of some persons affiliated with political parties, voted for an independent candidate, Maj Gen Chamlong, instead of a political party nominee."

It continues: "Maj Gen Chamlong's victory does not mean a setback of the political party system but is a lesson for persons affiliated with political parties." They should review their roles as politicians, especially during election campaigns when they resorted to improper tactics in order to cut Maj Gen Chamlong's popularity. As the people had confidence in Maj Gen Chamlong, those tactics affected the popularity of politicians instead. It appeals to political party workers to review their roles and consider whether their behavior, such as launching verbal attacks or releasing leaflets to accuse each other; are right or not.

It concludes: "In a democracy the political party system is a pillar. If political parties quarrel and become a target of criticism, then they are the ones who undermine the democratic system, they will not be able to stay, and if political parties collapse, how can democracy stand?"

THAI RAT's 16 November 800-word editorial, on page 3, entitled "A Lesson for Political Parties," notes: "The overwhelming victory of Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang from the Ruam Phalang group in the Bangkok governor elections is a new political milestone in Thailand, especially in view of the watergate scandal, the Americans were fed up with professional politicians who were seen to be full of tricks. So, they voted for Jimmy Carter, who was a newcomer and had a clean image."



It concludes: "The outcome of the Bangkok governor election cannot be concluded that Bangkok people reject the political party system, but it is an expensive lesson for political parties and professional politicians, who have to clean their negative images and to build up new ones so that people will view politics not as a matter of dirtiness but that of principles. They will thus win back the confidence of the people and lead to a real democratic system."

SUPREME COMMAND SAYS BBC REPORT 'NOT CORRECT'

BK151418 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The BBC radio's Thai language program on the evening of 14 November reported that the army used the television stations under its control to persuade voters to vote for the military candidate, Major General Chamlong Simuang, in the Bangkok gubernatorial elections on 14 November. The information office of the Supreme Command hereby denies that the report is correct and explains that the use of television channels 5 and 7 on 12 November was in order to explain to the public about support for the election under the democratic system. There was no mention of support for any particular person, group, or political party. The BBC report is therefore not correct. This could be because it received incorrect information from faulty sources.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY REGISTERED 4 NOVEMBER

BK160121 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] A new political party applied for registration at the Local Administration Department early last month, Director General Chalong Kanlayanamit said yesterday.

He said the Phatthana tchonnabot (Rural Development) Party applied for registration at the department on October 3 with Mr Direk Direkwathana as a founder. Permanent Secretary for Interior Phisan Munsatsathon, in his capacity as registrar of political parties, registered the party on November 4, he said.

FORESTRY OFFICIAL KILLED IN CLASH ON LAO BORDER

BK151119 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Ubon Ratchathani -- A Forestry Department official was killed, another was missing and seven others were wounded when their outpost was attacked by an unknown group of armed men on Wednesday morning, police said today. Police identified the dead official as Sunthon Phaibun, 46, and the missing official as Prachak Bunkaeo.

According to police, the attack took place about 3 30 a.m. on top of the Don Rak mountain in Na Chaluai District of this northeastern province. The attackers bombarded the outpost near Huai Luang stream with rocket-propelled grenades and several rounds of machinegun fire before crossing the border into Laos.



HANOI DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY OF 'REPRESSION'

BK161227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 85

["Article" by station editor Dao Nguyen: "The Reagan Administration Must Release David Truong and Put an End to Its Repressive Policy Against Those Struggling for Democratic Liberties in the United States"]

[Text] While the Reagan administration advocates a policy of maintaining peace and proclaims its intention to organize a year of freedom in the United States and its protection of human rights, it tramples underfoot all these sacred rights. This administration continues to arrest and detain many U.S. citizens who are struggling for freedom and human rights and who oppose the White House and Pentagon war policy. David Truong, Vietnamese-born American activist in the movement for peace and against war, is one of the victims of the U.S. Administration's terrorism. According to the U.S. press, the only crime the White House and the Pentagon charge David Truong with -- and for which he has been sentenced to a 15-year jail term starting in 1978 -- is openly criticizing U.S. foreign policy.

Many documents reveal that at the Danbury jail in Connecticut, where David Truong has been detained, there are many victims of the political reactionary forces in the United States. Many detainees actively participated in movements against nuclear weapons and for the independence of Puerto Rico; others supported the Northern Ireland's struggle for independence. The Reagan administration is obviously pursuing a policy against aspirations for peace and the old policy of terrorism carried out by Reagan's predecessors at the White House. Many political activists, scientists, and freedom-loving people in the United States have been victims to this policy of terrorism. Progressive mankind has never forgotten the White House's slander against the U.S. scholar couple Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in accusing them of being foreign spies. Both were killed in the electric chair on 19 June 1953. Then Martin Luther King, celebrated leader of the blacks who struggled for human rights in the United States was assassinated by CIA agents in 1966. On 13 October 1984, Professor Edward Copperman was killed in his office at Fullerton University by reactionary forces supported by the U.S. authorities. Earlier, on 25 April 1985, the Reagan administration sent their henchmen to kill Mrs Nguyen Thi Luu and wound her husband Nguyen Van Luy, chairman of the Vietnamese Residents' Association in the United States, right in their house.

The number of U.S. citizens detained like David Truong by the Reagan administration has increased. Angela Davis was arrested and detained by the U.S. authorities many times. Dr Benjamin Spock and his wife were also arrested by the Reagan administration on 15 October 1984. Their crime was merely their criticism of the Reagan administration's policy of opposing democracy and freedom, and warmongering.

The U.S. imperialists have also exported the system of overt assassination and suppression to various countries in the world. Here are some examples: In 1961, Prime Minister Lumumba of the then Congo -- now Zaire -- was killed by U.S. henchmen. In 1966 President Nkrumah of Ghana was overthrown. In 1967 Che Guevara was executed by a reactionary group assisted by the United States. In 1969 Mozambique Liberation Front chairman Eduardo Mondlane was assassinated. In 1973 Amin Krabal, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde islands, was assassinated with CIA involvement. In 1973 Chilean President Allende was assassinated by the Pinochet group with U.S. assistance. In 1975 Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman was killed with CIA involvement.

According to a review, since 1945 the CIA has been involved in the killings of more than 1 million people in various countries who participated in patriotic movements to struggle for independence and the freedom of nations.

The Reagan administration's continued detention of David Truong and other peace- and freedom-loving people in the United States, and the killing of others in the United States and other countries indicate that the Reagan administration is turning the United States into a kingdom of crime and violence. This administration is also playing the role of the greatest international terrorist. The American progressive people have struggled and are struggling to demand that the Reagan administration restore David Truong's freedom. They have made clear that all who are struggling for freedom, peace, and human rights are innocent people.

#### RADIO ON 'CONTRADICTIONS' IN REAGAN INTERVIEW

BK161550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Station editor Duong Quang Minh's commentary: "Justifications Full of Contradictions"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan recently met with some Soviet journalists in Washington. During this meeting, the Soviet journalists interviewed the U.S. President on the two current burning issues: The U.S. policy of pursuing the SDI program -- that is, the "star wars" program -- and the U.S. policy of continually performing the role of international gendarme on earth by maintaining a colossal war force that includes 550,000 soldiers at 1,500 small and large bases in 32 countries.

As for the first issue, U.S. President Reagan affirmed: SDI is not a type of weapon. It is only a defensive shield to prevent enemy nuclear missiles from hitting targets. He further praised the SDI as being an effective defense system guaranteeing common peace because it helps prevent us -- that is, the United States and the Soviet Union -- from launching missiles at each other's territory; SDI would some day enable man to get rid of nuclear weapons, and so forth.

It must be exposed immediately that this argument by the U.S. President is totally wrong and full of contradictions. Everyone knows full well that thus far the warring parties have normally produced two different types of weapons for offensive and defensive purposes. The latter is usually referred to as the protective shield. The U.S. SDI is precisely this protective shield, so how can the Reagan dare say that it is not a weapon? In answering the Soviet journalists, Reagan further alleged: Throughout history, we normally saw that every time a new weapon was invented, there was always another to counter it. However, he still advertised that SDI is a marvellous shield that helps countries not eradicate one another.

Through Reagan's words, one should think that the public can clearly see that Reagan is contradicting himself. It must be pointed out further that in answering the Soviet journalists in the interview, Reagan did not neglect to peddle the SDI weapon by saying threateningly that many countries in the world have now been able to produce nuclear weapons, that quite a number of fools would wage war using this weapon, and that no one could now protect himself. Then he wheedled that the United States is prepared to sell the SDI system to any country, so everybody can buy SDI from the United States for self-defense.

In sum, all the U.S. President's allegations about SDI are merely ways to beat about the bush to justify the U.S. Administration's wrongdoing -- that is, the U.S. effort to relentlessly continue the dangerous arms race in outer space.

The second issue is that the United States still advocates the policy of maintaining a colossal military force in all oceans and on all continents. Answering the Soviet journalists' questions, Reagan still hurled the same allegations as those he made at the UN General Assembly on 24 October by holding the Soviet Union and its allies responsible for straining the situation in various regions. He said: The Soviet Union is occupying Afghanistan and many other countries, such as Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Ethiopia. He stressed: The U.S. troops in NATO are meant to cope with the Warsaw Pact forces. He further argued very irrationally that U.S. troops have occupied and will continue to occupy the Guantanamo base -- a part of Cuban territory -- because the United States has contracted a long-term lease with the dictatorial Cuban regime of Batista, even though the Cuban revolutionary government has announced the cancellation of this illegal lease.

He argued that the U.S. troops swiftly landed on Grenada to save U.S. students there from the risk of being taken as hostages. He asserted that U.S. troops are sent to South Korea to oppose North Korea. The U.S. Administration waged the bloody war in Vietnam mainly to defend the free world, the line dividing North from South Vietnam, and so on.

It is crystal clear that President Reagan has tried every way to find a pretext for justifying the U.S. crimes and, at the same time, for paving the way for continually implementing the policy of international gendarme against the current movements of national liberation and national independence in many countries around the world.

In general, no matter what subtle trick of concealment he might use, U.S. President Reagan's allegations in the interview granted to Soviet journalists still denoted the U.S. Administration's continued effort to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, and to conduct an arms race in earth and in outer space, putting mankind and all civilization at the risk of being exterminated just as the United States exterminated Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bombs.

This is a challenge to progressive mankind, running counter to the will of the international community that is demanding that U.S. President Reagan take a sense of responsibility to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and adopt a constructive attitude to cooperate with the Soviet Union in improving the world situation so as to protect peace and security on earth.

#### GOV ROBERT RAY, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

OW151820 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 15 -- A nine-member American delegation led by Robert D. Ray, former governor of the State of Iowa, left here today after a two-day visit to study the Orderly Departure Program (O.D.P) and the issue of Amerasian children. The American guests were cordially received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Nov. 14. Earlier, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son discussed with the American guests questions of their concern.

#### NHAN DAN ON NEED FOR DIALOGUE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW100817 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 10 -- "The only correct way for parties concerned to build a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia is to embark on dialogue aimed at promoting mutual understandings, thus creating a political atmosphere favourable for an overall solution," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.



Referring to the recent U.N. debate on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, the paper says many representatives of U.N. member countries have voiced strong support for the constructive proposals put forth recently by the three Indochinese countries aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship.

"As is known to everybody", NHAN DAN points out, "over the past years, the Indochinese countries have spared no efforts to alleviate the strained situation in the region. Their recent contacts and meetings with ASEAN countries, especially the talks between Vietnam and Indonesia, respectively representing the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, have brought about encouraging results marking the fine beginning of a course of positive dialogue, thus contributing to seeking a fair and reasonable solution to all regional issues.

Efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have been warmly welcomed by the world public and acknowledged in the report of Oct. 17 by the U.N. general secretary. The three Indochinese countries have time and again expressed their wish to establish relations of friendship, cooperation and neighbourliness with China, regarding them as an important factor ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have also demonstrated their goodwill attitude towards the U.S. Government through their great efforts in joining the U.S. side to solve the M.I.A. issue. These endeavours have helped stabilize the regional situation.

The paper goes on :

"Although there remain indifferences bequeathed by history, the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries have a number of identical views on which a political solution to issues relating to Southeast Asia, the Kampuchean question included, can be built. However, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces have still turned a blind eye to the reality brazenly slandering the correct policy of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Clinging to the so-called "Kampuchean problem", and continuing to nurture the genocidal Pol Pot remnants and use them to oppose the three Indochinese countries, thus destabilizing the Southeast Asian situation to the benefit of their expansionist schemes". [sentence as received]

"Public opinion across the five continents", NHAN DAN says, "have been aware of the fact that the real and main threat to Southeast Asia originates from the expansionist policy of the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership. So long as they still pursue their policy of expansionism, the regional situation remains tense and complicated". The paper brings out the brilliant achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin over the past years in all fields and the fine success of the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, describing them as an eloquent evidence of the firm posture and the irreversible course of the Kampuchean revolution. "Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea welcomed all constructive efforts and contributions of the international community aimed at accelerating the dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries to lay the groundwork for the settlement of the outstanding regional issues, and eventually to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, national independence, cooperation, friendship and prosperity", NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

#### SOCIALIST SPORTS COMMITTEE DELEGATIONS CONFER

##### Delegates Arrive

OW121820 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 12 -- Delegations of the leading officials of national sports committees of the socialist countries have arrived here for their 34th regular conference scheduled to open tomorrow, Nov 13.

The 12 delegations are from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were received at the Hanoi International Airport by Duong Nghiep Chi, deputy head of the Vietnam General Department of Sports and Physical Training, and staff members of the socialist embassies concerned.

#### Meet Vo Van Kiet

OW131811 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 13 -- The 34th regular meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries' sports and physical culture organizations opened in Hanoi this morning in the presence of Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet. It was attended by representatives from 13 countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Ta Quang Chien, head of the Vietnam General Department of physical culture and sports and of the Vietnamese delegation, delivered the opening speech. "Our conference," he said, "is held at a time when the whole world is stepping up the struggle for disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament for a lasting peace on this planet, and against the militarization of the outer space. The sports and physical culture movement in the socialist countries is more than ever before closely associated with this struggle. Therefore, the 34th conference of the leaders of the socialist countries' sports and physical culture organizations is of special significance."

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Chairman Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, warmly welcomed the guests. He said: "The Vietnamese party and state have always paid great attention to building and developing the sports and physical training movement so as to preserve and increase the people's health, to foster a generation of all-sidedly developed Vietnamese and contribute to national construction and defence. So, this conference is a great encouragement to Vietnam's sports and physical training movement."

He highly valued the great and effective assistance of the parties, governments and peoples of the socialist countries, especially of the Soviet Union, to the Vietnamese sports circles. Vo Van Kiet said that Vietnam would do all in its power to help defend the ideological principles of the Olympic charter, for peace, friendship and mutual understanding among nations."

#### Meet Pham Van Dong

OW141649 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 14 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace this afternoon delegates to the current 34th regular meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries' sports and physical culture organisations. Present at the reception was Ta Quang Chien, president of the Vietnam Olympic Committee.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the delegates saying that their presence at the meeting is not only a great encouragement to the physical culture and sports movement in Vietnam but also a fine expression of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples in the socialist countries.

Chairman Pham Van Dong affirmed that Vietnam would unite with the other socialist countries in the sports movement and other (?domains) and would do their utmost to the cause of peace, friendship of all nations on this planet. The socialist countries have shown their superiority in the field of sports at international contests and (?this) would be demonstrated even more clearly anywhere. This morning, the delegates paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the home and office of the late president.

#### Conference Closes

OW151610 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 15 -- The 34th regular meeting of leaders of the socialist countries' sports and physical culture organisations was closed here today after three day's sitting. It agreed that the 35th meeting will be held in Berlin (G.D.R.) next year and came up with a final conclusion and a press communique. The participants also met and exchanged views with H.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, on pressing issues of the international Olympic movement.

#### Communique Issued

OW151528 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 15 -- The 34th regular meeting of leaders of the socialist countries' sports and physical culture organizations held in Hanoi from Nov. 12-15, released a press communique today. The communique brings out the task of all sports and physical culture organizations as well as all athletes in the present complicated international conjuncture, namely to fight tirelessly to ward off a nuclear holocaust and step up the struggle against all schemes for the "star wars", and consolidate peace, friendship and mutual understandings among nations.

The communique says:

"The participants note that the socialist countries have been giving devoted assistance to newly independent countries in Asia, including the Indochinese countries, and in Africa and Latin America, in their cause of developing physical culture and sports.

"The leaders of the sports and physical culture organizations of the socialist countries support the proposal put forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for arranging the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul, and forming a unique team for Korean athletes. They hold that the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) and the international federation of sports should carefully study this proposal.

"During their stay in Vietnam, the participants met and discussed with the President of the I.O.C., H.A. Samaranch, imperative questions relating to the International Olympic Movement.

"They agree to step up the struggle to democratize the international federations of sports and the I.O.C., enhance the role of the national Olympic committees and the union of the national Olympic committees in settling important questions of the Olympic movement. They are fully opposed to the infiltration of professional sports into the Olympic movement, to the use of sports for commercial purposes and to apartheid and racism in sport activities. The meeting of the leaders of socialist countries' sports and physical culture organizations took place in an atmosphere of fraternal unanimity, solidarity and constructive attitude".



MOKHTAR ON JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF TIMOR SEA

BK160554 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, says big differences remain in negotiations with Australia for joint development of resources in the Timor Sea. A Radio Australia correspondent in Jakarta, Walter Hamilton, says the two countries have been unable to agree on a boundary line through the area south of the Island of Timor, but they are considering forming a joint authority to develop the potential oil and gas reserves there. Dr Mokhtar told our correspondent in a special interview that Indonesia would prefer to mark a clear boundary once and for all, but if this was not possible at present, his country could live with a concept of a joint development zone. The Indonesian minister said Australia was coming around to accepting Indonesia's requirement that the area be developed by a joint authority of the two countries, rather than separate authorities. But Dr Mokhtar said there was still big differences over the area for the joint development zone should cover.

TRADE COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

BK181154 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry -- Kadin -- and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Jakarta Saturday [16 November] signed a cooperation agreement aimed at promoting and encouraging economic and trade relations between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Mr Sukamdani Gitosarjono, the general chairman of Kadin, and Mr P. Lorenci, the secretary general of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Peter Veress, said the agreement was a follow-up of efforts which have been initiated by the visits of presidents of the two nations. Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh expressed the hope that by the signing of the agreement, the existing trade relations between the two countries will be further developed.  
[Passage indistinct]

PRC TRADE OFFICIAL HOPES FOR EXPANDED TIES

BK151311 Jakarta International Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The People's Republic of China, PRC, has expressed the hope that its relations with Indonesia would not be confined to trade only but will be further expanded to other fields. The chairman of the PRC trade mission, Mr Ting Jian said at a meeting with board members of the North Sumatera chapter of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Medan, Wednesday, that many Chinese ships will call at Belawan port, Medan, for loading and unloading activities. He was happy, he added, because his mission got the opportunity to see directly the position of and existing facilities at Belawan port. In the realization of direct trade between Indonesia and China, 30,000 tons of fertilizers and 3,000 tons of rubber were shipped from Belawan to China. Since the reopening of direct trade between the two countries, PRC has already sent its ships to Indonesian ports, such as Tanjungpriok in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Ujungpandang in South Sulawesi.

NBC INTERVIEWS MARCOS ON ELECTIONS, INSURGENCY

HK141339 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 85 pp 1, 8

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that he will not allow any foreign commission "to oversee" the presidential elections set on Jan. 17, 1986. The president made this clear in an interview with NBC's Tom Brokaw in Washington when asked whether a foreign commission is welcome to oversee the elections. Foreign groups have been invited and are welcome to observe the polls, but they are not welcome to interfere in the country's internal affairs, the president said. "Look, we have invited everybody and we are not going to invite any specific commission to come to oversee our elections, specifically because we cannot be trusted. We are not going to accept that," the president stressed.

In NBC's "Today" program the other morning, host Jane Pauley disclosed that there is a move in the U.S. Congress to send a group to the Philippines to observe the elections. The president reminded Brokaw that "we are sovereign country and don't invite strangers into our internal affairs."

The president also clarified his resignation upon the proclamation of the qualification of the winner, saying that "no president who runs for reelection in any democratic country ever resigns before his successor or himself qualifies." He also said that he had left it to the Batasang Pambansa to decide the issues on the date of the elections and of the vice presidency. "These are matters for the legislature to decide" the President said, "Actually I have left it to them to decide."

The president said the opposition has been bragging they are supported by the people and can go into an election at any time. "Now that we call this election, they back down. That is the opposition, always crying, always preparing for an explanation or apology for a defeat," the president said.

The president confided that he is not taking any chances and is now trying to work out the proper reorganization of the party in power. But, the president said, he is calling an election to see "if outside observers, who claim to know better than we do, are correct."

On the question of the Commission on Elections [Comelec], the president recalled he had consulted the opposition when he appointed three commissioners. He said the appointments were in accordance with the Constitution, and the opposition's recommendations were favorable. The president said he is going to fill the two remaining slots in the Comelec, one to be recommended by the Namfrel [National Citizen's Movement for Free Election] and the other by the Association of Justices and Judges.

"We are going to follow the standard and the rule of the Constitution and no one, whether from the outside or from the inside, is going to violate that Constitution," the president emphasized.

Refuting the claim that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] /NPA was winning in the insurgency fight, the president asked: "Why are they surrendering all over, if they are winning?"

The president said the insurgents were crying for the army operations to stop, and that one former rebel even said, "We did nothing but sleep, eat and run from the government soldiers."

The president also recalled one NPA leader up North who boasted he had brought foreign correspondents to his camp. "In two weeks we had pinpointed his camp and captured it," the President said.

On the economic situation, the president said that the Philippines was doing much better than the 35 other governments working out their problems with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The President cited the IMF report which pinpointed the Philippines as the only country which has succeeded in bringing down the inflation rate and interest rates, and stabilized its currency. The President pointed out that the Philippines brought down the inflation rate from 62 percent in October, 1984 to 10.78 percent in October, 1985; stabilized the peso-dollar exchange rate at P18.70 to a dollar, when the prognosis was that it would reach P50 or even P100 to the dollar; and brought down interest rates from about 40 percent all the way down to 16 or 17 percent.

The President said the IMF was generous to the Philippines. It had released \$400 million new money, and the 483 private banks are working out the restructuring of \$5 billion over a 10-year amortization period with five years grace period; and granted \$3 billion in trade credits.

#### MARCOS: CANDIDATES MUST STATE STAND ON COMMUNISM

HK151445 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] President Marcos yesterday said anyone aspiring for the presidency in the coming polls must clearly state whether he stands for democracy or for communism. In his speech before the officers and men of the Bureau of Posts on the occasion of its 87th anniversary, the President said the coming polls are critically linked to the struggle for democracy and the struggle against communism and insurgency.

"Anyone who aspires to lead this nation must clearly state where he stands on this fundamental and important question," the President said.

The President said that if the present administration is given a fresh mandate, "it will greatly enable us to tackle better the major task of leadership and government." The President deplored certain sectors of society who seek to grab power and replace the democratic way of life with a foreign ideology by seeking to undermine and destabilize the government. Because of their efforts, the President said, "we are erroneously seen as an unstable society on the brink of chaos or collapse."

Thus, the President said, it has become necessary to hold the presidential election in January to settle the issue of confidence and support for the government by the people.

The President said he will launch a campaign based not on personalities but on issues and accomplishments. "We will lay open our records of service for public scrutiny and judgment in order to let our people decide through orderly, clean and honest election, which program of government and which ideology they prefer," the President said.

The President flies to Cebu City today to hold a dialogue with local leaders in government business and civic organizations at the Cebu Coliseum. Highlighting the chief executive's visit will be an address before the Philippine Business Conference which is meeting outside Metro Manila for the first time.

The President, during the course of his visit is scheduled to meet with members of the media, including local and foreign journalists.



BUSINESS CONFERENCE OPENS AT CEBU PLAZA

HK151503 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The annual Philippine Business Conference (PBC) reels off today at the plush Cebu Plaza, a sharp contrast to the harsh belt-tightening conditions that business and industry have been operating under for the last 12 months. The meeting will be attended by an estimated 500 delegates composed of battle-weary Manila businessman and a sizeable delegation of regional business leaders, who conference organizers are hoping will reinvigorate the crisis-ridden economy, or at least the demoralized Manila businessmen.

Conference organizers had to make last-minute changes in the schedule, following the decision of the President to address the conference. Originally, Economic Planning Minister Vicente B. Valdepenas Jr. was scheduled to read the message of the President.

The 11th PBC is being held amid pronouncements from the government of a planned presidential election scheduled two months from now, which for the moment have taken the public's attention away from the continued sluggishness of the economy that has clearly not recovered from the crisis that started two years ago.

Over the years, the PBC has been the crowning activity of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI). It has served as the forum for private and public sector dialogue for drawing up solutions to economic problems. During the early years of PBC, government private sector dialogues have generally been cordial, partly because it was an entirely new forum and both sides were still feeling their way around. The cordial atmosphere however did not last, particularly toward the start of the financial crisis in 1981 when the financial difficulties prompted government actions which conflicted with the interests of the private sector.

In 1981, at the seventh PBC, the private sector's concern was mainly state control of the economy and the erosion of the free enterprise system; at the eighth PBC, government-private sector relationship was tackled; at the ninth PBC in 1983, the year when the crisis started, the problem of foreign exchange took center stage.

By then, with the escalating economic crisis, both the government and the private sector were in no mood to be cordial. On the one hand, there was private business suddenly engulfed by a wave of problems that brought many companies to the brink of collapse. The government on the other hand was grappling furiously with spiralling inflation, panic buying and the lack of foreign exchange. It was the same year when the President told businessmen to do their share and stop complaining. He called on businessmen "to do some cleaning up, throwing out from their ranks tax dodgers, smugglers, currency hoarders, buyers of stolen goods and profiteers." The presidential tongue-lashing soured the relations between the government and the private sector. Many businessmen decided that the PBC was no longer an effective vehicle to dialogue with the government.

Last year's PBC had for its theme "National Economic Survival" but the hurt feelings carried over from the previous PBC was evident as many businessmen decided not to attend. Key government ministers meanwhile, sent their subordinates to represent them. The President, for the first time, failed to address them himself.

This year's organizers, led by Victor Lim, chairman of the 11th PBC, is expected to attempt to resolve the apparent stalemate in government-private sector relationship.

To begin with the PBC made what it announced as "a radical deviation from the macro views of the past" by adopting the theme "Regional Development," a very "tame" subject that obviously will not involve such national issues as business confidence in the government.

Felix K. Maramba Jr., president of the PCCI, explained that last year, businessmen have resolved to adopt a self-reliant stance. He said businessmen today believe that economic survival would require their own action and involvement. Lim, on the other hand, noted that "there is no point in trying to deal with businessmen in Manila who are already demoralized." He said economic recovery will likely start in the regions.

By avoiding sensitive national issues however, observers believe the PBC organizers will likely elicit a more receptive attitude from the government, particularly the President.

With elections just around the corner, the President is also expected to be more sympathetic about the difficulties the business and industry have been wrestling with during the last 12 months. Many businessmen believe that a reconciliation with the government is certainly healthy, but skipping critical national issues that remain unresolved until today cannot possibly spur economic recovery.

#### Marcos Speaks

HK180239 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Nov 85 p 7

[Address of President Marcos at the 11th Philippine Business Conference in Cebu City on 15 November]

[Text] I am honored by your invitation to address this 11th Philippine Business Conference, and I am delighted by the opportunity that this has provided me to visit Cebu City and the Visayas once again. This important annual conference of our business community, in moving out for a change from Metro Manila, could not have found a more appropriate and pleasant site for its present deliberations than this city.

To our people, Cebu City is "the Queen City of the South," a kind of second national capital. If Metropolitan Manila today is an impressive network of cities and municipalities, so can we speak here of a Metro Cebu comprised of Cebu City proper and adjoining cities and towns. Such has been the impressive growth of this Metropolis in little more than a decade.

And when we address the subject of "Regional Development in our Country," which is the theme of this conference, we may say that this city and this province personify the climate of opportunity and effort present in our regions today.

#### The Political Question

I believe we should begin our discussion by tackling first and immediately the issue which is agitating all of us today: My proposal for the calling of early presidential elections in January 1986. This is after all an issue that embodies at heart the question of confidence and consensus in our national life. Why, it is asked, is there need for such an election at this time? Why, many have wondered, am I voluntarily offering to shorten my term for the sake of early presidential polls?

I would answer: To secure vote of confidence for my administration, for our program of government, and for our program for national economic recovery. And I will add that on the successful holding of such election may well rest the long-term stability of the Republic.

Until I made this decision early this month, I had always felt that such a political exercise was not necessary for us to govern effectively that we had more urgent tasks to confront. During the past two years, in the midst of what is surely the gravest crisis to confront the nation since 1972, there has been strong demonstration of the stability of our government. It has shown its vigor in pushing through a difficult economic stabilization program. It has successfully proven the vitality of its democratic processes and institutions through the holding of successful parliamentary elections. And it has for the most part shown its ability to conciliate the grievances and stem the disturbances that were threatening to break the nation apart. Yet, despite these evidences of political stability, there persisted doubts and questions about the long-term stability of the Republic. This is the reason for the special elections.

In your primer on this conference, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry tellingly observes that there is an evident contrast between the "malaise and depressed spirits of the capital" and "the entrepreneurial excitement of the regions," and it declares that "national economic recovery seems to have a natural starting point in the grassroots, the regional economic development projects." To that I say "amen." For this is really the point of what we have been talking about and working at in the economic recovery effort. This is the focus of our development activities today, and this regional dimension will make all the difference in the achievement of recovery and the resumption of growth and expansion for the national economy.

In addressing you today, therefore, I want to focus my remarks on our policies and programs for agricultural and regional development. Let us address felt concerns and problems in these areas, with a view to the practical thrust of your scheduled discussions.

#### Agricultural Development Program

As is now well known, our revised National Development Plan envisions that the agricultural sector will lead the way and propel national recovery and sustain economic growth in the coming years; in line with this, we have formulated a comprehensive program for agricultural development, whose overall objective is the promotion of balanced agro-industrial development.

The reasons for this new emphasis are many:

-- In these times of scarce resources for development, agriculture, being non-import-dependent as compared to most of our industries, offers the best potential for lifting the economy out of its present recession.

-- While all other sectors posted negative growths in 1984 and during the first semester of 1985, agriculture in contrast grew by 0.8 per cent in 1984 and one per cent during the first semester. (to be continued)

More on Address

HK180243 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 17 Nov 85 p 4

[Continuation of President Marcos' Address at 11th Philippine Business Conference in Cebu City on 15 November]

[Text] Agriculture is also the national economy's biggest employer, providing livelihood to nearly 70 percent of the population.

-- And in the all-important effort to bring down inflation, revitalizing agriculture should be given priority since food expenditures account for nearly half of the consumer budget.



In the new thrust in the agricultural sector, it is a major advantage that we have laid in place major policy reforms in earlier years and have realized considerable success, particularly in our food production effort. Among these were the following vital policy decisions:

1. The introduction of new technology into Philippine agriculture.
2. The channeling of credit for agricultural development.
3. The adoption of price support for farm products.
4. The modernization of irrigation systems and other infrastructures vital to agriculture and industry.
5. The massive reform of the system of land tenure that for centuries had entrapped our tenants in bondage to the soil.

Because of our experience in earlier years, we know therefore what to do, what to intensify. The agricultural environment is hospitable to the major push we are making to increase agricultural productivity and promote agri-business development. And we have had merely to frame a few additional policies to flesh out the new comprehensive program.

One of these new policy actions is the lifting of controls and interventions that are seen to have dampened production and investments in agriculture. Price controls on all commodities have been lifted with the deregulation of the rice price ceiling last October.

The system of mandatory price ceilings on basic commodities has been replaced by a more active procurement program to beef up grains buffer stock operations for controlling seasonal price fluctuations. For a more effective procurement program, support prices are being maintained. This ensured a ready market for the farmers and reasonable price for their product, thus giving their additional incentives to increase production and contribute to their improved incomes and welfare.

As we take market-freeing initiatives, we are also pushing other policy measures necessary to enhance the agriculture sector's productive potential. In particular, we seek the early passage of the agricultural bill. This will lead towards the efficient mobilization and the proper channeling of adequate financial resources to the sector by enhancing the attractiveness of agriculture to investors. Combined with the other policy reforms, the realignment of incentives will improve farm productivity and generally make agricultural ventures more profitable than in the past. This will not only expand agricultural production and diversify agri-based investments, but will also meet the needs of the rural population, particularly the small farmers.

We are taking into account the complexities inherent in agricultural investments compared with other sectors.

All the policy reforms seek to ensure the independence policy formulation and regulation from commercial and operational functions. The policy climate being promoted in the agricultural sector allows the market mechanism and private initiative to determine the decisions for production and distribution in order to effect greater efficiency and stimulate entrepreneurial spirit. But this does not suggest by any means that our government agencies will not be at the forefront in supporting private sector efforts in agriculture. We are in fact identifying now and preparing studies on various ventures.

Private sector initiative is being encouraged. These include the intensified production of traditional as well as potential nontraditional commercial crops. The prospects for pineapple, a traditional crop, are bright as export earnings which amounted to \$133 million in 1984 are expected to increase by about 26 per cent by year end. The potential offer by our non-traditional export crops and commodities, on the other hand, such as mangoes, coffee, and fish are great. While our dollar earnings from the exportation of mangoes and coffee are expected to increase 48 per cent and 12 percent, respectively, by end of 1985, fish exports, whether fresh or preserved, will likewise generate an increase in foreign exchange earnings of 30 percent. With the implementation of the rubber development program, it is very likely that the intensified production of this crop will be able to respond to the growing demand of the export market.

The other crops which show potential to support the country's import substitution program include cotton, dairy, yellow corn, soybean, cassava and sweet potato. (to be continued)

#### Marcos Holds Press Conference

HK152354 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [15 November] agreed to the resetting of the January 17 snap election to February 7. However, he said, he will not consent to delaying the polls later than February 7. The president made the statement in a press conference with local and foreign newsmen in Cebu City after addressing the businessmen's conference there.

Batasan leaders have already expressed willingness to have the polls postponed to a later date because of the delay in the consideration of the snap elections bill.

The president also reiterated that General Fabian Ver will be reinstated if he is acquitted by the Sandiganbayan in the Aquino-Galman case. In this regard, the president said a reorganization of the military will be made.

During the same occasion the president disclosed that the International Monetary Fund has approved the release of the third credit tranche to the Philippines. The third tranche totals 106 million special drawing rights, or \$110 million, out of the total \$650 million in standby credit facilities from the IMF. The release of the third tranche paves the way for the release of the second instalment of \$400 million from the new money facility provided by the foreign banks. This amounted to \$925 million. He said that the amount of foreign assistance, along with a trade credit facility totaling almost \$3 billion, is expected to boost the country's economic recovery program.

In the opposition camp meanwhile, the opposition said it will boycott the snap election if the cabinet bill calling for the special polls is unconstitutional. That conditional boycott decision was made during a 2-hour closed-door meeting by the National Unification Committee [NUC] of the opposition parties. The NUC leaders refused to specify the moves they will make if they find the snap election bill unconstitutional. That committee, which is the umbrella group of the 12 opposition factions, also adopted a 7-point precondition recommended by the Muslim Federal Party for the opposition participation in the polls.

Meanwhile reports from NUC sources indicate that former senator and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel may emerge as the opposition presidential candidate. Reports said 15 of the 28 members of the committee favor Laurel as the man fitted to fight President Marcos in the polls. The committee has the task of selecting the common opposition presidential and vice presidential candidate.



Various suggestions and recommendations to ensure a free and honest conduct of the forthcoming special presidential election were handed last night to the Commission on Elections by leaders of the different sectors of society in a dialogue at the Manila Hotel. Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano said they have invited these leaders to plan and work out with the poll body a common strategy to prevent fraud and other irregularities in the next election. His Eminence Cardinal Jaime Sin commended Comelec's gesture. Sin said that the church would not intervene with a specific political proposal, but will confine itself to its pastoral role.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday allayed fears about the capability of the insurgents to disrupt the forthcoming elections, as he emphasized that they simply do not have the wherewithal to preempt the will of the people. He added that in the 1984 election for representatives to the Batasan, the people repudiated the intimidating posture of the dissidents and their call for a boycott, and the masses actually came out to vote in numbers much higher than expected. The defense minister issued the remarks in a speech before a joint meeting of five Rotary clubs in Metro Manila at the Manila Hotel.

#### Election To Seek New Mandate

HK160040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday he is agreeable to resetting the snap presidential election from January 17 to February 7 next year, but not at a later date. However, he said, he is leaving the entire matter to the Philippine parliament. The president also said he will carry out a revamp of the entire military structure soon, to make the Philippine Armed Forces more relevant to the needs of the anti-insurgency campaign.

The president declared these in a press conference in the central city of Cebu, where he addressed a large group of businessmen. Mr Marcos also said the special presidential election is vital to the long-term stability of the Philippines. He said he is seeking a new mandate because of questions about the stability of his administration. President Marcos said there is a systematic effort to downgrade freedom and democracy in the Philippines, he said he wants to submit those issues to the Philippine people.

#### MARCOS HOLDS MEETING ON MILITARY REORGANIZATION

HK180455 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The president is meeting with top defense and military officials in Malacanang. The meeting is in preparation for a major reorganization of the Armed Forces. The president has started reviewing the service records of outstanding officers to see who would deserve to be given greater responsibilities. One consideration in the reorganization is the effectiveness of the officers in the counter-insurgency campaign. Another consideration is the ability of the officers to inspire morale and discipline and encourage overall esprit de corps. A third consideration is the effectiveness of the officers in community relations. The military organization revamp was announced by the president in Cebu City last Friday. The general revamp would be free from general staff down to the battalions in combat areas [as heard].

The president has stated he is going to use his discretion in the appointment of military officials. He said he is not going to be pressured into retiring people just because they are extendees. He said he will decide and determine what is needed by the country in the anti-insurgency campaign. However, he added he will seek the advice of everybody in today's conference.



He also said he wants to give younger officers opportunities to rise, adding that there are retirable generals now in the midst of anti-insurgency operations who have the capability to continue in their command of such operations. The president said what is best for the insurgency plan will be considered and followed.

Attending this morning's conference at Malacanang are Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, General Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff on leave, acting AFP chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, the commanders of the major service commands, members of the general staff, controllers of the major services and other top-ranking military commanders.

#### COMELEC TO ENSURE NO FOREIGN MEDDLING IN ELECTION

HK160521 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The Comelec says it will exercise to the hilt its powers to ensure that no foreigners meddle in the upcoming presidential election. Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano stressed this point as the poll body held a national dialogue with representatives of private groups. He said that commitment to the cause of clean and orderly elections must be the concern of concerned Filipinos.

#### CENDANA ON FOCAL POINTS OF FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

HK160828 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Information Minister Greg Cendana says the forthcoming presidential election is centered on President Marcos' health as speculated by the Western press. He said the holding of an early presidential election will clear the way for the solution of our country's problems. According to the minister, the special election will enable the president to seek a fresh mandate so that he can deal forcibly with the country's complex problems. Mr Cendana added that the inclusion of the vice presidency in the forthcoming polls will give more stability to the political system since it will ensure a constitutional continuity in the executive branch. Cendana spoke before some 500 rural bankers in Baguio City on Friday.

#### MARCOS REINSTATES GOVERNOR AS LOCAL KBL CHAIRMAN

HK151445 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] Dagupan City -- Gov. Aguedo F. Agbayani has been reinstated by President Marcos as chairman of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan in Pangasinan, based on a telegram sent to him last Tuesday by the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). The telegram sent by director Palmarin Tomas of the MLG regional office in San Fernando, La Union, relayed instructions of Minister Jose A. Rono about Agbayani's reinstatement per the order of the president. The office of the Pangasinan governor conformed receipt of the telegram but refused to release its contents to newsmen pending the arrival of Agbayani from Manila.

#### LABOR MINISTER WARNS OF 'INTERVENTION' BY WEST

HK180911 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP) -- The United States and other foreign powers may undertake a "major intervention" in this country, creating another Vietnam or Cambodia, Labor Minister Blas Ople warned here today.

Japan, Southeast Asian nations and Western Europe were concerned that the loss of the Philippines to communists would upset the global balance of power, he told a press forum. "You can almost feel in Tokyo, in London, even in Paris and in Bonn, a lot of concern about the developments in the Philippines, and so I think that the events are setting us up for a major intervention not only of a foreign power traditionally familiar to us but of the alliances of the world," he said.

Mr. Ople, one of the administration's leading thinkers, added: "That should put us on guard because the Philippines should not be allowed to become a battle front for competing powers. That is going to Vietnamize the Philippines."

The Philippines is faced with a growing communist insurgency. U.S. officials have said that the New People's Army (NPA) rebels could win in three to five years unless President Ferdinand Marcos's government undertakes radical reforms. "We are being set up by events to become a Vietnam or a Kampuchea (Cambodia) and I hope that regardless of partisan affiliation the political leadership of this country should be aware of that," Mr Ople said. The Philippines, a former U.S. colony, hosts two strategic U.S. military facilities, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, that cover the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It belongs to the pro-Western Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Ople accused the opposition of "inviting foreign intervention" in their efforts to unseat President Marcos.

Opposition leaders present at the forum welcomed U.S. official's stepped-up criticisms of the government, which enjoyed greater support in Washington until the August 1983 assassination of Mr Marcos's political rival Benigno Aquino. "America is intervening right now in the name of democracy," M. P. Eva Estrada Kalaw said. M. P. Ramon Mitra said Washington's support for Mr Marcos during the 1972-81 martial law years was now "embarrassing" the United States.

#### PRIME MINISTER PREDICTS TAX REVENUE DROP

HK180237 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says revenue from taxes may drop to only 10.5 percent of the country's total production or gross national product. Minister Virata told delegates to the 11th Philippine Business Conference at the Cebu Plaza Hotel that revenues from taxes continue to fall while government expenditure continued to increase every year. He said that for this year, government income from tax collections comprise 14 percent of the gross national product with projections to fall to only 10.5 percent next year.

#### NUC CHAIRMAN RESIGNS AFTER SQUABBLE WITH LAUREL

HK180633 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The resignation of Member of Parliament Cecilia Munoz Palma as chairman of the National Unification Committee took effect today. The lady M. P. and former Supreme Court justice tendered her irrevocable resignation yesterday following an exchange of harsh words with the chairman of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization. According to her, it was the first time in her 72 years that she was shouted at and it was done in the presence of 12 opposition leaders. Unido head Salvador Laurel was said to have been irked by an item in the agenda of an NUC meeting about the urgency of the NUC's registration with Comelec as a new alliance of political parties and groups.

## Reaction to Resignation

HK180727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 18 Nov 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP) -- The resignation of an opposition umbrella group's chairman after a row with presidential aspirant Salvador Laurel has threatened the opposition bid to field a single candidate in a snap presidential election.

Cecilia Munoz Palma, who resigned yesterday as chairman of the National Unification Committee (NUC), told reporters at the National Assembly building today that the opposition might field two candidates in the forthcoming poll. "We have always been obsessed that there will be only one candidate. If there should be two, it's up to the people to decide." The NUC is charged with picking the divided opposition's common candidate to run against incumbent President Ferdinand Marcos.

At a press forum today, opposition leaders belonging to various parties under the NUC admitted that Mrs. Palma's resignation was a setback but maintained they could still work out a single ticket for the next election. Mr. Laurel and Corazon Aquino, 52-year-old widow of Mr. Marcos' slain rival Benigno Aquino, are considered front runners for the opposition's presidential nomination. Earlier this month Mr. Marcos called a January 17 snap poll, but last week indicated that the election might be put back to February because of opposition demands for a postponement. The legality of the snap poll remains disputed.

Mrs. Palma, a 72-year-old MP and former Supreme Court justice who entered politics only in May 1984 when she ran in a general election with Mr. Laurel's backing, tendered her "irrevocable" letter of resignation yesterday. Newspapers here reported that in the letter she had said that she would not longer take part in a "masquerade of unity." The letter, addressed to NUC Vice-Chairman Francisco Rodrigo, cited as her reason for resignation an alleged outburst by Mr. Laurel during an NUC meeting Friday. She said that Mr. Laurel had angrily accused her of being a "dictator" in the NUC, and that she had never been treated that way all her life, the newspapers said.

Mrs. Palma said today that she would continue working with the opposition and denied having "personal differences" with Mr. Laurel. Mrs. Palma said they had "merely had differences on certain principles and procedures." She argued that her resignation would "strengthen" the opposition, because "this time we will have to double our efforts to find ways and means to make the nation go back to democracy." As NUC chairman Mrs. Palma had openly voiced her preference for Mrs. Aquino, saying that only Mrs. Aquino could unify the moderate opposition's factions.

Mr. Laurel -- a former senator who heads the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), the largest opposition bloc -- has yet to react to Mrs. Palma's resignation. Aides said that Mr. Laurel, who turned 57 today, was not available for comment.

At the press forum today, MP Marcelo Fernan, who is close to both Mrs. Palma and Mr. Laurel, said of Friday's NUC meeting: "It was just a spirited discussion," adding: "unity has been maintained." MP Eva Estrada Kalaw said she was confident that the NUC would not break up. Asked how the incident affected Mr. Laurel's chances, MP Homobono Adaz said: "it will depend on how he conducts himself in the next few days." He added: "I believe objectively... that the incident during the NUC meeting last Friday hurt him a bit in his bid for the opposition presidential nomination.



The opposition leaders, particularly those from smaller parties, were still hopeful that they could come up with a single slate. However, MP Ramon Mitra of the PDP-LABAN party [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] which backs Mrs. Aquino, disclosed that the Convenor Group, an NUC predecessor formed in late 1984 amid talk then of a snap election, was likely to formally nominate Mrs. Aquino as its bet today. The Convenor Group tried to devise a quick system of selecting the opposition candidate in case of a snap poll. The NUC was set up with a view to an election in 1987, when Mr. Marcos's current six-year term ends.

#### PERIODIC MEDICAL REPORTS ON MARCOS REQUESTED

HK160500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 16 (AFP) -- An opposition M.P. has asked the National Assembly to require that periodic medical bulletins be issued on President Ferdinand Marcos' physical condition to stop rumors about his health, the legislator's aide said today.

Manila M.P. Gemiliano Lopez said in a proposed resolution filed last week that medical bulletins instead of press releases be issued by the Office of the President to remove the uncertainty "has has led to political instability".

The M.P. said malicious speculation on Mr. Marcos' health "is not doing the people any good, because it has brought about restlessness and instability," Mr. Lopez's spokesman Honorato Lopez told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The 48-year-old chief executive's physical condition has become the object of coffee-shop gossip since he went out of public view in November [1984] which was later explained by the palace as a case of allergies and asthma.

Recently two U.S. newspapers, THE WASHINGTON POST and PITTSBURGH PRESS respectively, reported that Mr. Marcos had only six months to live due to a degenerative disease, and that he had undergone two kidney transplants in the past two years. His spokesmen subsequently denied the reports as "garbage", and Mr. Marcos announced that he was staking his post a year early, possibly in February /, to settle the issue of confidence on his leadership.

#### COLUMNIST ON CONCEALMENT OF MARCOS' HEALTH

HK131529 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 pp 4, 5

["My Cup of Tea" Column by Ninez Cacho-Olivarez: "Kidney Capers"]

[Text] Sometime in August 1983, Papa Marcos told the nation he was taking so many days off to write history books. Even then, it seemed odd that Papa would feel the need to write books at that particular time.

That was also the time when Benigno Aquino Jr., decided to come home. The administration, obviously not wanting him back, made it difficult for Aquino to come home. He had no valid passport. Airlines were warned not to accept him as a passenger. He was repeatedly warned of physical harm purportedly coming from his enemies. Aquino came home anyway and while under military escort, with close to 2000 soldiers all over the MIA [Manila International Airport], he was assassinated.

When the controlled media were finally given the go-signal to broadcast the news, there was absolutely no reaction from Papa Marcos. To top it all, a day-long brown-out occurred and the nation was thrown in a panic.

Rumors flew fast and thick. Some cronies and Cabinet members, the rumors went, had jumped into their aircrafts and had flown to safety. And, as the rumors went, Papa Marcos was either dead or dying.

Papa was taking much too long to appear before the nation and assure the people that he was neither dead nor dying. When he finally made his appearance, what was unquestionably clear was that he did not look well, although he tried to give the impression that everything was normal. The viewers were not fooled. He looked weak and just to appear before the cameras seemed to be a gargantuan effort.

Again, sometime in November 1984, Papa Marco suddenly dropped out of sight. The reports then were that he had undergone a kidney operation. This was immediately denied by the Palace Information Office. It claimed Papa was in the Palace, discharging his duties and was in touch with his ministers through the telephone. This was of course a big lie. The Office of Media Affairs [OMA], willfully intended to dupe the nation into believing that Papa Marcos was not sick. OMA issued old photographs and passed them off as new. But even as pressure mounted, the presidential corpus still could not make an appearance.

Then contradictory Palace statements were issued. Papa took off for a vacation at sea. Papa had a cold. Papa was in reverse isolation. TV clips of Papa breathing through some plastic tube was broadcast for all to see. But those in the broadcast industry knew that film clip was the same old film clip shown years ago, when Papa was hospitalized for bronchitis.

And this brings us to the present. A few days ago, a kidney specialist, Potenciano Baccay, was found murdered after being kidnapped for a few hours. The police had conflicting theories. One group claimed that the slaying was a rub-out job. The other said the motive was robbery. The Baccay family, reports said, was tight-lipped and refused to talk to reporters. Some members of the media also revealed that a news blackout of the Baccay slay was "requested" by the usual channels.

One just couldn't put two and two to get four. But interestingly enough, very recently, the PITTSBURG PRESS came up with a story that said Papa Marcos had undergone two kidney transplants -- one in Aug. 1983 and another in Nov. 1984. The newspaper quoted two Filipino doctors, Potenciano Baccay and a Dr. Enrique Ona saying that the transplants took place at the kidney center. The American doctors who performed the transplants, the reports said, were Dr. G. Baird Helrich and Dr. Harry Kahan, both transplant specialists.

Cendana naturally deunked the story, claiming that it was "Sheer fantasy." His vocabulary is improving, even if his methods aren't. He brushed the story aside by pointing to the documentation, including photos and video clips.

But the working press knew just how old those photos and video clips were. What good is the documentation? Cendana also refers to Dr. Jamora as Papa's doctor. But it is interesting to note that during the Ted Koppel interview, Papa said he was in fine shape and that the American doctors were so good. This is the first time it was acknowledged that American doctors attended to him. All along, the medical bulletins of Cendana purportedly came from a Filipino doctor. How does Cendana explain this now? Surely, asthma, as Papa diagnoses his own illness, does not need the expert attention of American doctors. Aren't our Filipino specialists in asthma good enough for Papa?

It is all, as Cendana says, "sheer fantasy?" The two American doctors reportedly admitted that they were in the country during "fantasy time." Their visits coincided with those instances when Papa dropped out of the public eye. Helfrich was here in Aug. 1983 and Kahan and a transplant team was reportedly in town in Nov. 1984. It was said that they performed a number of transplants on Filipino patients at the kidney center. Strange, but no mention was made of this in the local press. Even more strange was the fact that newsmen had difficulty gaining entry into the kidney center during those days.

Baccay is dead. Is robbery the motive? And Cendana says that Dr. Ona has issued a categorical denial that Papa had the operations. But isn't it strange that Mr. Kahan refused to comment when asked if Papa Marcos was one of his patients? It would have been extremely easy for him to reply in the negative, if he did not perform surgery on Papa. It certainly is an odd answer for Kahan to make.

One can say that the report is an old issue. However, we have to face the fact that we have today a leader of a nation who does not seem to think it important enough to let his people know his true state of health. And his information office continues to delude the people. It is almost certain that the information office will dupe us again when Papa becomes sick again. And this is the leader who now seeks a new mandate from the people -- the very people whom his administration constantly dupes.

#### MAHARLIKA ORDERED NOT TO REPORT DOCTOR'S MURDER

HK140811 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[By Jimmy Montejo and V. Vitug]

[Text] The government-owned Maharlika broadcasting system was ordered by Malacanang not to touch the kidnap-slaying of kidney specialist Potenciano Baccay, informed sources told MALAYA yesterday. The source did not say, however, the reason given by Malacanang for the news blackout.

Baccay, one of President Marcos' personal physicians, was taken by unidentified armed men from his house at Muntinlupa Thursday night and found murdered some 15 hours later in Guadalupe, Makati. His death came on the heels of reports by American newspapers that Pres. Marcos' health has deteriorated and that he may not live to finish his present term. Baccay, 45, vice president of the National Kidney foundation was Mr Marcos' personal doctor for two years.

Mystery appeared to have shrouded his murder even as police investigators asserted that robbery was the possible motive behind his death. Members of the Baccay household have not given statements to the press and efforts by newsmen to talk to them proved futile as the reporters were shooed away by armed men guarding the victim's home and the wake at don Bosco chapel in Makati.

The recovery of several valuable items from a Toyota Hi-Ace van where the body of the doctor was also found tended to negate the robbery theory, giving rise to suspicions that Baccay was a victim of a rubout. Policemen gave the cold treatment to a MALAYA reporter who tried to obtain new information on the case. It was gathered, however, that three men earlier taken in by the Eastern Police District operatives for "custodial interrogation" were released yesterday morning without any charges filed against them.

The three were Benito Yuson, security guard of the Baccay household; Alfredo Matandak, a gardener; and Bernabe Gonzales, reportedly Mrs. Baccay's co-worker at the Institute of Tropical Medicine.



A lawyer of one of the three told MALAYA yesterday he would file a court action against the policemen for alleged arbitrary detention saying his client was detained for three days at the Muntinlupa Headquarters. Five men reportedly arrived at the Baccay home at Pleasant Hills in Bayanan, Muntinlupa at about 9 p.m. Thursday, while the family was still out. They divested Uson of his 12-gauge shotgun and a .38 caliber revolver, then waited for about two hours the Baccays to arrive.

When the doctor, his wife Marietta, their four children and two drivers came in at around 11 p.m., they were herded into the living room, trussed up and locked inside a bathroom. The intruders, after ransacking the house of several valuable items, dragged Dr Baccay to the van and drove off. The van was found some 15 hours later abandoned at the corner of Camia and J.P. Rizal streets in Guadalupe. The doctor's body bore 19 stab wounds mostly in the left breast.

Meanwhile, Muntinlupa police killed three of five robbers who barged inside the house of an American mechanical engineer in Posadas Village, Sucat Muntinlupa, several hundreds of meters from the Baccay residence in Pleasant Village Subdivision. Killed during the alleged shoot-out were Eduardo Lariza, 21, Leonardo C. Bulong, 19, both of Sucat Paranaque and Nicolas Lariza, 50, of 599 Ben Harrison Street, Makati. Police said the robbers armed with jungle bolos and a .38 "Paltik" revolver, broke inside the house of Francis Davis, 45, a native of Florida, at 179 Mayor Posadas Avenue, Posadas Village. They hogtied the foreigner and his wife, Josie, and began ransacking the house. But the victim's nephew, 11-year-old Marlon Hernandez escaped through the backdoor and sought police help. Police arrived at the scene and the shoot-out broke out. Two of the suspects managed to escape from the police cordon. They are still at large as of this writing.

A Muntinlupa police prober hinted that the slain robbers belong to the same group who earlier robbed the Baccay Houses. The same prober said the "modus operandi" employed by the two group of "robbers was the same." The robbers were able to escape with assorted valuables and cash valued at almost half a million.

#### UNIDO THINK-TANK ON MARCOS PLANS FOR MARTIAL LAW

HK151535 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] President Marcos is waiting for an "opportune time" to reimpose martial rule to crush the widespread opposition to his embattled rule, a think-tank of the political opposition said yesterday. Only three factors prevent Mr. Marcos from reimposing martial rule, the think-tank of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization said.

The Unido said the shift in the American policy towards the Marcos rule, the reformist faction in the military and the strong insurgency problem are the three factors "virtually negating" President Marcus' plan to reimpose martial rule. The Unido said the reimposition of martial rule "is Marcos' last and only card to remain in power."

The other alternative open -- the calling of an early presidential election -- will result in the "shameful defeat" of Mr. Marcos and his political allies, according to the Unido think-tank.

"The grim specter of another martial rule is a daily reality and the party leadership does not discount its reimposition," the Unido said. Mr. Marcos' plan to reimpose martial rule has been party stymied by a group of professional soldiers and career military officers who have been at loggerheads with their commander-in-chief over military reforms, the Unido said.

The Reformist Group is apparently against the reimposition of martial rule because a state of emergency would ensure the stay of military generals blamed by the reformists for the sad state of the military and the low morale of soldiers. The reformists, mostly graduates of the elite Philippine Military Academy (PMA), have blamed politics for the rise to power of some military generals who have cultivated the political patronage of some ranking members of the Marcos government.

President Reagan, the chief patron of the Marcos government, is slowly distancing himself from his close Filipino ally to show his displeasure over the rising insurgency problem and the failure of the present Philippine government to solve the current economic crisis according to Unido. The Unido, quoting what it claims were hard information from Washington, said the recent trip of Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada to Manila "is so far the most accurate barometer on the shift in the policy of Washington over the Marcos rule." According to Unido, Secretary of State George Shultz, not Laxalt, was supposed to convey White House concern over the need for military, economic and political reforms.

"But to emphasize the point that President Reagan wants reforms, Laxalt, who is closer to Reagan than Shultz was asked to carry out the Philippine mission," according to Unido.

Over at Capitol Hill, only a handful of U.S. senators and congressmen remain solid supporters of Mr. Marcos. Most of the influential legislators have joined the widespread clamor for more pressure on the Marcos government, the Unido said.

The Unido said the growing insurgency problem is the third factor preventing Mr. Marcos from reimposing martial rule. "In 1972, the insurgency problem he raised was more imagined than real. Now the insurgency problem is real and it is one thing Mr. Marcos cannot take lightly," the Unido said.

A few months ago, Marcos loyalists proposed during a top-level meeting of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, the declaration of a "State of National Emergency" in industrial areas hard hit by labor strikes. The plan was called off after several KBL leaders questioned the basis for such proposal and raised the possible negative consequences of such measure. According to oppositionists, Malacanang may have "tacitly approved" the proposal.

Mr. Marcos declared martial rule in 1972 mostly based on the same current problems besetting Philippine society, according to oppositionists. They warned that the reimposition of martial rule will end all hopes for the return of what they claim are democratic processes which could lead the country into political normalcy and solve the current economic and insurgency problems.

#### UNIDO SAYS MARCOS PLAYING 'HIS RUSSIAN CARD'

HK140825Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] President Marcos, pushed into a no-win situation by the Americans, is "dealing his Russian card" in retaliation against Washington's demand for economic political and military reforms, an opposition group said.

The United Nationlist Democratic Organization said the "Russian card" has historically been an "attractive posturing" for the embattled President whenever he feels he has to strike back at the U.S. The recent trip of his powerful wife to Moscow "was no exception," it said.

The Unido, however, expressed doubts that President Marcos' "Russian card" will cool off the pressure from Washington which is said to be "extremely wary" over the stability of the Marcos government and the future of two giant U.S. military bases here. According to the Unido, the President wants to show the U.S. that the Philippines can shift alliances in case Washington abandons its close Philippine ally and destabilizes the Marcos government.

"Observers have noticed that Mr Marcos almost always turns to some Moscow deals whenever Washington does something which displeases him," according to the Unido, which claims to be monitoring sensitive political developments through its think-tank.

The Unido said diplomatic initiatives of the Marcos government with Kremlin in the past mostly coincided with "hostile chapters" in its dealings with Washington. The opposition group suspects that the recent trip of Mrs Marcos to Moscow was planned by the Marcos government to show that it has options in case Washington withholds its economic and military support and destabilizes his rule.

It said the last time pro-government newspapers played up the "supposed deepening ties" between the Philippines and the Soviet Union was when the U.S. Congress had been battling for a cut in military assistance to the Marcos government.

Earlier, MP Homobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental said the Marcos government has carried out several moves to "open its line to the Soviets whenever it is necessary." A pro-Soviet bloc of the local Communist Party has been given "virtual recognition" by the Marcos government, Adaza said.

"One of its leaders is on the speaking circuit attacking U.S. imperialism but praising the supposed nationalist orientation of the Marcos government," he said. Washington was reported to be "extremely concerned" over the failure of the Marcos government to carry out economic, political and military reforms. The reforms are mainly on the calling of early, but fair elections, credible result of the Aquino murder probe, change in the military leadership and the dismantling of economic monopolies run by Mr Marcos' close associates.

Washington believes these reforms are needed to check a growing insurgency and improve the economy. American concern further mounted after it received intelligence reports that Mr Marcos may not finish his term and would die within the next six months. The Philippines is home to the two biggest U.S. military bases outside of the U.S. mainland -- Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City. Their loss may imperil the protection of sealanes in the Middle East and result in the expansion of Russian influence in the China Sea.

#### AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSED ELECTION CODE APPROVED

HK141455 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Nov 85 p 12

[By Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa last night approved controversial amendments to the proposed Omnibus Election Code which will govern all future elections, after inserting amendments, some of which drew the ire of opposition MPs. The approval of the code paved the way for the Batasan to deliberate on Cabinet Bill No. 7 which provides for the holding of special presidential and vice-presidential elections on Jan. 17. Among the salient provisions incorporated in the just approved code are the following:



The use of transparent ballot boxes and a special indelible ink. Allowing barangay officials to be poll watchers or members of board of inspectors. For purposes of the next local and presidential polls, the dominant opposition party shall be the political party, group, organization or coalition of major national or regional political parties opposed to the majority party which has the capability to wage a bona fide national campaign as shown by the extent of its organization and the nuclear of MPs affiliated with it.

In case a presidential election is held before the next local election or before the presidential election in 1987, the provision of the Constitution will be enforced.

Except for the President and vice-president, any elective official will be considered resigned upon the filing of the certificate of candidacy.

The Comelec was also authorized to revoke upon due notice and hearing the designation of any group or organization it has accredited whenever it deems such group's actions shows partiality.

The provision allowing barangay officials to participate in elections as pollwatchers and/or members of the board of inspectors, was proposed by MP Leonardo Perez, former Commission on Elections chairman and now political affairs minister. After the proposal was approved by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan-dominated Batasan, MP Joselito Atienza (LP [Liberal Party], Manila) said it will be the start of massive fraud and terrorism in the coming elections. "What is worse is that the Batasan will go down in Philippine political history as having made the electoral exercise vulnerable to irregularities."

MP Luis Villafuerte, (UNIDO, Camarines Sur) said barangay officials are elected on a non-partisan basis, thereby making them government officials. Thus, "any attempt to allow them to become pollwatchers or inspectors would convert the basic unit of government into a political arm of the ruling KBL," he said.

MP Arthur Defensor, (UNIDO, Iloilo) said the Perez amendment destroys the non-partisan nature of barangay officials who are clothed with governmental authority and enjoy a sense of superiority over members of the board of inspectors. "If they participate in a political exercise by being allowed to stay inside a polling place, the effect would be horrendous," he said.

MP Neptali Gonzales (UNIDO, San Juan-Mandaluyong) pointed out that the barangay official being nominated by his political party, has to represent the interest of his political party during elections. The presence of barangay officials as inspectors or watchers, thus, would influence the will and mind of voters in barangays, he said. But Perez argued that barangay officials in the last Batasan polls were not disqualified from acting as pollwatchers or members of the board of inspectors. In the absence of such disqualification, "it would be improper to introduce a provision in the proposed Election Code disqualifying these officials from serving as watchers or poll inspectors in the coming polls," he said.

Barangay officials should not be unnecessarily discriminated against since if these officials merit the trust and confidence of political parties, "no one should stand in the way of that confidence reposed on them," he added.

Perez, meanwhile, express vehement objections against the reaccreditation of the National Citizens Movement of Free Elections (NAMFREL) as COMELEC's citizen arm in the coming polls.

"It will not be accredited by law (and) if the COMELEC wants to designate it as its citizen arm, that is COMELEC's responsibility," he said.

During the last Batasan election, Perez's successful bid for the lone Batasan seat representing Nueva Vizcaya was hotly contested by his opponent, independent candidate Carlos Padilla, and was the subject of one of the most controversial cases in that election. Earlier, the committee on revision of laws, codes and constitutional amendments failed to take up Cabinet Bill No. 7 which provides for the mechanics of the snap elections. The committee's discussions centered instead on the succession bill proposed by the sub-committee on political and constitutional law. Such bill incorporates nine other bills earlier proposed on presidential succession. At the end of yesterday's discussions, the committee agreed to include the prime minister and deputy prime minister in the succession line in the event of the President's death, permanent incapacity, resignation or removal from office before the 1987 presidential polls.

The order of succession in the proposed bill now would have the Batasan speaker to act as President after until a new president is elected. The prime minister assumes the Batasan speaker's role if the latter is indisposed. In the event that the prime minister fails or refuses to assume such office or dies, the deputy prime minister shall take his place.

Majoirty Floor leader and subcommittee head Manuel Carcia (KBL, Davao City) explained that the committee had to take up the succession bill before Cabinet Bill No. 7 since the former had already been prioritized for discussion. But the opposition in the committee, however, viewed this as a delaying tactic. MP Homobono Adaza (Mindanao Alliance, Misamis Oriental) said KBL members do not seem to show any urgency pushing through with Cabinet Bill No. 7. This view seems to corroborate talks that there might not be any special presidential election on Jan. 17. "Jan. 17, 1986 is barely two months away and the President, as manifested by the behavior of the ruling party members in the Batasan, seems not to show any haste in putting in place the mechanics of holding snap polls," opined Adaza.

Likewise, speculations have been raised that the KBL is negotiating with the opposition for enough time to consider demands set by the latter before participating in snap polls. Sources in the Batasan maintained that the President must get the opposition to participate in the presidential elections to legitimize his continuing in office. But the opposition has set 12 demands for it to participate:

A constitutional amendment incorporating Marcos's demand to remain in office while the snap election is held;

A constitutional amendment repealing Amendment No. 6;

A constitutional amendment repealing the power of the President to dissolve the Batasan or parliament;

A law repealing the decree allowing the president action (PDA) orders;

Synchronization of the presidential, vice-president and local elections;

The election should be held on March 17 or later;

The Comelec's revamp or reorganization;

Comelec's accreditation of NAMFREL, as its citizens' arms;

Passage of the omnibus election bill containing electoral reforms which insure clean, honest, peaceful and orderly elections;

Disallowing the barangay captains and other barangay officials from serving as poll inspectors or poll watchers;

Prohibiting election precincts from being located in privately owned plantations, factories and industrial compounds;

A law establishing a presidential electoral tribunal.

If these demands are met, Adaza said, opposition's position currently is that it will participate in the snap polls.



**Batasan Passes Bill**

HK151449 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 16

[Text] The Batasan yesterday passed on second reading Cabinet Bill No. 2, otherwise known as the Omnibus Election Code of 1985, which will govern all electoral exercises in the country including the snap presidential polls called by President Marcos early next year.

Virtually all the provisions embodied in Cabinet Bill No. 7 providing for the snap polls, except for the manner of conducting the latter exercise, were included in the just-enacted code. Except for a few major provisions which opposition Batasan members viewed as objectionable, the assembly by and large felt that the code satisfied the requirements for clean and honest elections.

Marcelo Fernan (UNIDO), Cebu City, for instance, was happy about the safeguards included in the code, particularly the use of commasive blue, a chemical to be combined with silver nitrate, which shall take the place of indelible ink to mark off flying voters.

Homobono Adaza (Mindanao Alliance, Misamis Oriental) also said the concessions granted by the KBL to the opposition more or less balance off the code's more objectionable provisions.

Adaza cited the prohibition of voting centers inside military camps and the securing of registration on specific days, which is four days before election day on the precinct level instead of on a continuing basis. He also agreed that the posting of the voters' names 15 days in each polling place before the elections as well as the fixing of the period for deciding protest cases and the resolving of questions on the qualification of candidates were all good measures.

Yet anxiety was expressed by the opposition Batasan members regarding at least three major provisions which they viewed as objectionable. These included the setting up of polling places inside private plantations, firms and industrial compounds; the allowing of barangay officials to act as election poll watchers and serve as members of the election board of inspectors; and the accreditation by Commission of Elections on the national and local levels any or all groups of organizations it deems non-partisan, including those without previous experience to serve as its citizens' arms.

**VERITAS: SNAP POLL MAY FUEL INFLATION**

HK160700 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Nov 85 p 18

[By Chit L. Macapagal]

[Text] If two elections are held next year, people will be dismayed to find out that their peso will only be able to buy 10 centavos worth of goods after the electoral exercise.

Statistics from the Center for Research and Communication (CRC) reveal that the purchasing power of the 1972 peso will shrink from the current 25 centavos to 20 if their were synchronized elections (presidential and local) in May of 1985.

But because of President Marcos' call for snap presidential polls this January, the holding of two separate elections next year becomes a possibility. The over-all effect of twin elections on the economy will be "disastrous", according to Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino.



Unido Secretary General Rene Espina estimated that P10 billion to P20 billion may be pumped into the money supply due to election expenses and that this will cause the devaluation of the peso to about 30 to a dollar after the January elections.

Namfrel chairman Jose Concepcion's estimate is lower: P5 billion pumped into the money supply. This figure, he says, is based on expenditures incurred in the 1984 Batasan elections. Nevertheless, business sources agree that the bloating of the money supply will cause the inflation rate to rise from the present 10.5 percent to 25 per cent and interest rates from 18 to 30 per cent. Concepcion adds that the peso will deteriorate from P18.75 to P22 or P23 against the dollar.

CRC's projected increase in inflation rate, should there be synchronized elections, is from 25 percent (1985) to 29 percent for 1986. The value of the peso, ranged against the dollar, will be P18.78 (1985) to P24.94 (1986). While a couple of businessmen disagree with some of the CRC figures saying "they're too high," they are agreed that election expenditures at this point will contribute little to the economy.

Felix K. Maramba, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), says there's "no need to fuel inflation now." He adds that a lot of businessmen were happy when the inflation rate was brought down from a high of 64 percent in the past years to 25 or 13 percent "depending on who you're talking to." (National Economic Development Authority's figure is 13; CRC's, 25). But personally, Maramba feels he would like to see the rate go down "a little more." One business leader, however, who also requested anonymity, said that election expenditures might do a little good to the business community. Said he: "We are working under a depressed inflation rate, 13 percent. We could do with a little increase." The business leader looks at election expenditures to lift the rate "a little higher, but not too drastically."

While it is accepted that elections of any kind mean expenses and that a battered economy could hardly carry the burden of such an exercise, a contention among some businessmen is that the Philippine economic situation needs one since the cause of its sorry state is political.

Jose Rono, minister of Local Governments and Community Development, believes "P300 million is a cheap price to pay for the stability of the economy." The figure is the expected expense of the government, through the Commission on Elections (Comelec) in conducting one election. For two, Concepcion estimates the expenses to range between P500 million to P600 million. Many believe, however, that there would be a glut in money supply, fearing that the Central Bank will print new money for use by the administration in a presidential campaign. Such a move could trigger off runaway inflation, economists say.

One economist argued that "since our situation stems from a crisis in leadership" a political change can counter whatever "disastrous effects" inflation would have. "There would be a surge of confidence from the business community and production will increase," he explained. He added, however, that this presupposes only that there will be a change in leadership. He says he knows of a lot of businessmen who are willing to wait it out for two years until the 1987 presidential elections. But then he said that these same businessmen will not wait for "another six years with Marcos in Power" if he gets re-elected through snap polls. Asked what they will do, the economist said: "They'll simply quit and leave."

#### VERITAS EDITORIAL ON MARCOS' SNAP ELECTION CALL

HK151541 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Snap Elections and the Marcos Flip-Flops"]

[Text] Just last week, in Ted Koppel's "Nightline," President Marcos categorically ruled out snap elections, saying they were unnecessary since it was clear, even from opposition-leaning surveys, that he enjoyed the support of the people.

Then, in "This Week with David Brinkley," he turned around and said there would be snap elections.

Last August, probably to divert public attention from the hidden wealth and impeachment issues, he floated the idea of snap elections. When the people became titillated and the hidden wealth question receded into the background, he announced that, according to a nationwide barangay survey, the people did not want snap elections.

The flip-flopping does not end there. Sunday night, he said the election would be only for president. The next day, he said it would also include the vice-presidency. Sunday night, he made it clear that he would use Amendment 6 to get around the constitutional provision on presidential vacancies. Tuesday night, he announced he was tossing the whole issue to the Batasan.

What does the President really want?

Did he make the call for snap elections -- and on American television at that -- because he wants the Americans off his back and stop their clamor for early and free elections? Did he first plan on using means that were flagrantly unconstitutional so that the elections could be called off by a Supreme Court ruling that he could conjure out of his golfing cap? No one can really tell for certain. But one interesting scenario keeps recurring in conversations among the political cognoscenti. And the scenario runs this way:

If THE WASHINGTON POST claim that the President's health is fast deteriorating is true, then Mr. Marcos has no choice but to call early elections. A terminally ill man thinks of his family's interests first. Those interests can be safeguarded only if someone the President trusts completely takes over from him. Who is that someone? Mrs. Marcos, naturally. But if by 1987 the President would be so weak he is not longer in control, then he cannot guarantee that his wife would win the nomination. But calling elections in January, while he is still in full control, ensures the fielding of a Marcos-Marcos ticket. When the ticket wins, he can depart from the scene secure in the thought that Mrs. Marcos is firmly in place.

Detractors at this point would say, but Mrs. Marcos has announced in Tokyo that she would not run for vice-president. She also announced before she was not interested in the governorship of Metro Manila and in being Minister of Human Settlements. But since there was such an "overwhelming" public clamor, she could not turn her back on her people.

The foregoing is just one scenario. There are many others. But the one incontrovertible fact about the whole affair is that no one really knows what the President has in mind. If his intention was to placate the Americans and ease the pressure they had been exerting on him, he has succeeded. If his intention also was to keep the opposition off-balance, he succeeded in even more spectacular fashion.

Judging from the immediate reactions of various opposition groups to the presidential announcement, the disarray continues. And if elections are really pushed through on January 17 -- at least that was the date at this writing -- then it is curtains for them -- unless they do something drastic in getting their act together.

For starters, may we suggest this: Let the opposition leaders and their advisers go somewhere, far from the madding political crowd, and then, for a couple of days, sit down and, putting their heads together, try to get a reading on the present situation in the light of the whirlwind developments.

Let this assessment be confined to the snap election so that the perceptions reached are shared by all. Let it scrupulously avoid all talk about who the opposition candidate should be.



That way, a united plan of action can be formulated, and we would not see the sorry spectacle of one group saying it is ready to take on Marcos in an election, snap or regular, with another saying that it is awaiting developments before making a stand. This diversity of opinion may be a healthy sign that the opposition, quite unlike the KBL which acts only in accordance with the wishes of the puppet master, has not stifled thought and dissent within its ranks. But it could also be a sign that it is hopelessly fragmented.

In the game of political poker that Mr. Marcos is now playing with the opposition, he holds all the aces. And the opposition should recognize and acknowledge this so that it can consolidate its strength and not diffuse its efforts in what could be so easily a losing cause.

#### BAYAN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS VIEWS ON SNAP ELECTION

HK151517 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Nov 85 p 17

[By Eduardo B. Pacheco]

[Text] While everyone seems almost certain that the militant BAYAN [New Nationalist Alliance] will not participate in the announced snap presidential elections, such certainty is unfounded, says the organization's Metro Manila Executive Committee Director Firmo "Boy" Tripon. When interviewed by VERITAS on his views about Marcos' announcement about the holding of snap polls in January, he emphasized that his replies do not necessarily reflect the official stand Bayan may adopt on the subject, which any day now, will be made public. Bayan's Electoral Struggle Committee will meet to discuss the subject of snap elections beginning Nov. 16. Said Tripon: "We are open to participation. If participation in the coming elections would mean the achievement of some gains, no matter how small, for the people then Bayan might opt for participation. But right now I still doubt if the President's call for an election is a serious one."

Expanding on those small gains that Bayan would gun for in the coming elections, Tripon said, "We could use the elections as a forum. We could bring to the people's attention the major issues against the regime, such as the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces], the repeal of Amendment 6, and the stepping down of militarization. But to achieve these, we must not allow the elections to degenerate into a contest of personalities. We should stick to issues."

At the same time, said Tripon, the public should be warned about being too optimistic. "It could be that Manglapus is right after all. There is no historical precedent whereby a dictator has been toppled through the electoral process. We all know that Marcos will never call an election if there is a great chance that he might lose."

Still, Tripon maintained that Filipinos should not discount the possibility that Marcos is under strong outside pressure to get a new mandate from the people. That pressure will bear importantly in determining Bayan's final stand on the snap presidential election: To participate or to boycott. Said Tripon: "If the elections are clearly a U.S. maneuver, then it might prove hard to justify a participation stand. For Bayan is strongly committed to reject U.S. intervention in any form or manner."

Other factors will be considered before Bayan announces its official stand: There are those who feel that a year and a half after the 1984 Batasaon elections, the boycott advocates have, in their own perception, proven that their stand was right all along: the Batasan had played right into Marcos' hands.



Months ago, when the organization was rocked by dissent and controversy, many would have taken lightly any move by Bayan to influence the course of the country's contemporary politics. But having weathered its troubled beginnings, the militant group has proven itself to be one of the most dynamic organizations in the country today. With its newly-restored credibility and a better consolidated national network, Bayan's final option on the coming elections may prove to be more important now than the valiant, if ultimately futile, stand of Boycott '84.

#### WE FORUM EDITORIAL ON MARCOS DELAYED RESIGNATION

HK151521 Quezon City WE FORUM in English 12-18 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Afraid of the Dancing"]

[Text] President Marcos' disciples in the KBL continue to swoon after their party chief wisely tried to circumvent constitutional provisions by offering to resign the presidency on a delayed basis.

Not a few outside observers including the man on the street, must have thought Marcos' move was extremely wily, that the puffy patriarch was "magulang talaga [truly crafty]." However, a more objective view readily projects Marcos as a beleaguered team captain who would not agree to stake his wealth, power and reputation unless he can have complete run of the rules, the contest itself. And so, who could stop him from pulling off the main switch and declaring a non-contest if and when his team starts to trail?

Predictably, Marcos' "wily" move was branded as both silly and illegal by the Opposition, with one foe even comparing the man who has ruled the country for 20 years to the devilish dictator who resigned in the infamous Third Reich. What's grossly lacking in Marcos' latest ploy are sobriety and fairness, which is not exactly surprising if we are to review the man's previous pronouncements.

Or is the man afraid to play the game according to the rules because he knows that if he steps down, sirens would wail, bells would ring, and people would rush out dancing in the streets? And what of the countless others who would kneel in the middle of the road in thanksgiving?

#### IMELDA MARCOS PRAISED ON SHIP REPAIR ISSUE

HK151415 Manila BULLFTIN TODAY in English 15 Nov 85 p 31

[Text] The country's shiprepair industry lauded yesterday the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, for taking up in Moscow the matter of having Soviet ships, as well as vessels from other socialist countries, serviced and repaired in Philippine shipyards.

In a letter addressed directly to Mrs. Marcos in Malacanang, Capt. Hermenegildo T. Domingo, president of shipyard component of the Philippine Chamber of Maritime Industries, told the First Lady that her "resolute and encouraging view regarding the repair of Soviet flag vessels is most gratifying to the shipyard community." Because of the worldwide shipping slump, many shipbuilding and repair facilities in the country have closed shop. In fact, the last convention theme of the Philippine Shipbuilding and Repair Association (Philsar) was "survival."

Mrs. Marcos admitted having discussed Soviet use of Philippine shipyards during an interview earlier this month with the international press in Tokyo. "We just can't let shipyards lie there," she was reported to have said. "We need foreign exchange and the Russians need to get their tankers repaired. I see no problem in that."

With Filsov shipping company as its primary shipping agent, some 11 USSR-flag vessels call every month in Manila alone, according to Capt. Eduardo M. R. Santos, Port of Manila manager and assistant general manager for operations of the Philippine Ports Authority. However, whenever a Soviet vessel or any ship belonging to socialist countries have to be serviced or repaired, they were brought all the way to shipyards in Hong Kong, Singapore, or some other ASEAN country, allegedly because of the concern shown by the United States.

Lately, there was apparently a change in policy when the "M/V. Argun" was cleared for repairs at the Batangas shipyards of PNSC Marine Corp. The Argun is a 7,000-ton deadweight general cargo vessel flying a socialist standard. In the interest of sharing the prospective volume of repair business, Captain Domingo has asked the First Lady to bat for other Philsar members, including Philippine Shipyard and Engineering Corp. (Philseco) whose Cabangan Point shipyards in Zambales is adjacent to the American naval base in Subic.

The Philippine government owns a majority interest of 60 percent in Philseco. It is the largest and most modern shipyard in the country. "Unfortunately," Capt. Domingo continued, "it is also underutilized because of its large capacity (300,000 deadweight tons) and the prevailing recession in the shipping/ship repair market."

#### U.S. AMBASSADOR BOSWORTH'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

HK141527 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Nov 85 p 6

["Quorum of One" column by M.R. Logarta: "If It's Not Rent It Could Be Worse" -- "first of two parts"]

[Text] Reading news reports of the speech of the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Stephen Bosworth, before the Philippine Bar Association, Thursday last week, one could have sworn that the diplomat at last was addressing himself to diplomacy. For in stating that the Philippines was not going the same way as Iran or Nicaragua, he was interpreted by some to have complimented the country (and consequently, government) in the face of dire predictions of the Western press to the contrary.

Curiously, on the U.S. ambassador's speech, there were conclusions reached which were altogether different. Some people who heard him thought that the speech was nothing more than a lefthanded attempt at interventionist rhetoric. For the U.S. Ambassador was quoted as having said: "U.S. aid would depend a great deal on Marcos' moves towards political reforms and the establishment of a high degree of professionalism in the military."

If the U.S. ambassador was quoted correctly and he proceeded from that lofty premise, it would be hard for one to disagree with those who thought that the speech was nothing more than rhetoric. What "U.S. aid" is the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines talking about, anyway?

Those are rentals rightfully due to the Republic for the use of Clark Field by the 13th Air Force, and of Subic naval base by the U.S. Seventh Fleet. And as these are rentals in actuality but for the spelling of the word (the U.S. State Department spells RENTALS as "aid") then the U.S. ambassador ought not occupy himself with intervention in this country.

(On second thought, we might still be in luck that the U.S. State Department and the U.S. ambassador spell the word rentals without an s; as A-I-D--AID. Imagine if they did. We shall be suffering from intervention and from something incurable besides!)

The U.S. ambassador engages in interventionist rhetoric when he makes public judgments on "reforms" in government as if these were in fact neglected; and when he calls attention to the lack of "professionalism in the military," as if he himself were a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point like the acting AFP chief of staff. What does the U.S. ambassador think of the graduates of that Academy -- amateurs?

He may not have realized that in making that statement about "lack of professionalism in the military," he was not even diplomatic in giving publicity to what was told to him in confidence during those "daily" secret meetings with some officers of the AFP (this time those Western press reports must be true, since one has not read of their denial by the U.S. ambassador). But that is another story.

The U.S. ambassador knows the perils of publicly judging host governments. In other countries where he might have been taken seriously, an official note declaring him persona non grata would have been well on the way before he could have said half of what he said that day.

Perhaps it is not only in this country that the U.S. ambassador is not taken seriously. Even junior U.S. immigration officials in the U.S. mainland share the fun. Only recently, a 35-year old Filipina matron with a valid passport and genuine U.S. visa valid up to 1987 issued under the seal of the U.S. embassy in Manila was denied entry to San Francisco.

No reason for the denial of entry was advanced, except perhaps silence as in a pantomime, to demonstrate the self-righteousness of U.S. Embassy reports on human rights violations in these islands. And what other contempt for the U.S. embassy could there be but for junior U.S. immigration officials to defy its authority. (Who do these immigration officials think they are anyway: President Reagan -- sending Laxalt to this country?)

#### Part II of Column

HK141545 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 14 Nov p 6

["Quorum of One" column by M.R. Logatra: "Laxalt Saw One Robust Tamaraw" -- "Second of two parts"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department and the U.S. Embassy in Manila ought to put their acts together. That would keep one from proving the other false. Consider what happened, Thursday, last week in Manila and in Washington.

In Manila, the U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Stephen Bosworth, enthralled a highly intelligent audience, members of the Philippine Bar Association, with a statement: "People here will argue about whether that change is too slow or too fast but that's an argument for Filipinos, not for Americans." Excellent, as far as the statement stood alone by itself. No U.S. intervention in the purely local affairs of this country.

Funny, but in Washington at approximately the very same moment, two full-blooded Americans of the U.S. State and Defense Departments were merrily debating with four bloody American senators (all Democrats) the very same issue of "changes" and "reforms" during a hearing held by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.



Funnier still was the hearing itself. Supposed to be about rentals due from the U.S. Government for U.S. military bases in Clark Air Base and Subic naval base the four Democratic senators, Mr. Alan Cranston of California, Mr. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, Mr. John Kerry of Massachusetts and Mr. Richard Lugar of Indiana, steered the discussion towards talk about some sort of U.S. aid to the Philippines and of the flories of colonizing these islands once again.

Asked about reforms ASS (acronym for Assistant Secretary of State) Paul Wolfowitz told the senator: "Halting, uneven, painfully slow ... Mr. Marcos is not going to wake up tomorrow and decide to make reforms." And Assitant Secretary of Defense Armitage joined in: "Still bad, still negative."

Winning the historic debate over the two assistant secretaries (the most junior officials that the U.S. President could have sent to humor the Democrats in the U.S. Senate) the four senators chorused: "We must do all we can to help bring about a swift transfer of power from Marcos to the loyal, democratic, and largely pro-American opposition."

What the Democrats in the U.S. Embassy in Manila have not told their fellow Democrats in the U.S. Senate is that the "loyal, democratic, and largely pro-American opposition" for whom power was to be wrested from Marcos, is not that largely pro-American. Obviously the Democrats in the U.S. Embassy have not sent back to Washington the photos of former Senators Lorenzo M. Tanada and Jose W. Diokno, two pease in a pod, who, more than any other opposition leader in the country today, are still held in awe by the bulk of anti-Marcos forces marching in the streets. Both leaders have no use for the U.S. bases at all. And had the Democratic Party senators seen the photos of the two leaders with fists clenched, the impossibility of a compromise with the opposition on the issue would have swiftly dawned upon them. It is impossible to shake the hands of those whose fists are clenched.

Perhaps the best way for the Democrats to know the leader that is Marcos (that in the future, they may avoid error in airing those stupid threats of intervention) would be for them to stop reading the Democratic Party-lining Western press, CIA, pentagon, and U.S. Embassy reports about this regime and this country. For if by chance they were told firsthand of the actualities in these islands, they will be informed that once upon a time in one solitary day, somebody erased one whole congress -- the defunct Senate and House of Representatives -- in order to save the nation from anarchy and to reform society. Then they will probably realize that when the U.S. bases shall have ceased to serve the best interest of the Filipino nation, their transfer to some God-forsaken atoll somewhere in the vicinity of Timbuctoo will be much swifter than the swift transfer of power from Mr. Marcos to some largely pro-American opposition in country.

Those big, big threats aired by the Democratic Party senators and congressman betray nothing but unfamiliarity with the tamaraw [tamarau] known for strength, fearlessness, and ferocity in defense of its environments against intervention. Before airing those threats, the four senators should have consulted Sen. Paul Laxalt, the U.S. presidential emissary. He could have sworn that he saw one, as robust as any, during his visit to Manila recently.

#### RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AT CLARK BASE INVESTIGATED

HK152356 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] An inquiry has started into alleged violations of human and legal rights committed last month by American investigators against 20 Filipino employees. The investigation was conducted by U.S. Air Force authorities at Clark Airbase. This was learned from Governor Estelito Mendoza, who received a letter from Major General Gordon Williams, 13th USAF Commander. According to Williams, a final investigation report will be submitted to him shortly. He said that he would hear the findings of Philippine Air Force and Clark Airbase command authorities.

### More on Incidents

HK160517 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Pampanga Governor Estelito Mendoza is awaiting a final investigation report on an incident at Clark Airbase. Twenty Filipino employees at Clark's PX facilities said they were picked up for investigation by Clark special agents last month. They were interrogated without benefit of legal advice about alleged anomalies at the PX facilities. Governor Mendoza called the attention of the U.S. 13th Air Force about the allegations. A U.S. Air Force official replied that a special investigator is now reviewing the allegations about the Filipino employees.

Meantime the Angeles City Council will take up on Tuesday a resolution to declare as persona non grata two American officers at the Clark Commissary. The resolution was filed because of a complaint by members of the Clark Commissary Suppliers Association. The group said the two American officers have discriminated against Filipino suppliers of fruits and vegetables to the Clark Commissary. The suppliers' group said the two Clark officials would rather import huge quantities of fresh fruit and vegetables from Australia and Singapore.

### BATASAN COMMITTEES CONTINUE DISCUSSING U.S. BASES

HK131518 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 24

[Text] Former deputy minister of foreign affairs Jose Ingles yesterday said the Philippines should terminate the RP [Republic of the Philippines] military bases agreement.

The agreement was a result of an executive agreement by the Philippine and American presidents in 1944 and is an "unequal colonial treaty," Ingles told Batasan members during the joint meeting of the committees on foreign affairs, and national security, defense and peace and order. Members of the committees met to continue discussions on two pending resolutions calling for the abrogation of the bases agreement.

Resolution No. 572 filed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile calls for the abrogation and renegotiation of the agreement to reflect clearly the actual intentions of the understanding reached between the Philippines and the U.S.

Resolution No. 605 filed by MP Rogaciano Mercado (Unido, Bulacan) calls for the immediate and total abrogation of the 1963 RP-U.S. bases agreement on the principle that no foreign military base shall ever be established on Philippine territory.

During the meeting, former Philippine ambassador to the United Nations Narciso Reyes said the bases posed a threat to national security and survival since they make the country a prime target of nuclear attack.

### TARIFFS, TIGHT CREDIT SLOW INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

HK140907 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Nov 85 pp 21, 23

[Text] The government's "conservative" industrial program for 1985 appeared to have failed to take off as adverse market conditions and the current tight international credit market continued to discourage local industries from pursuing any modernization plan. Government sources admitted yesterday that "reestablishment of industries" in line with the export thrust of the recovery program has been stunted with diminishing demand.

Coupled with reluctant international financial institutions and dwindling financial resources of local industries, the industries, the industrial program, according to sources, may take further time to be launched. The sources said government would eventually find itself in a fix because while it pushes through with liberalizing import tariffs, it cannot modernize local industries efficiently to compete against imports. Already, 13 industries have sought postponement of the tariff liberalization program to a later period when the economy rebounds from the current doldrums and when industries are already in a position to compete with imports.

At the outset of the current 1985 investment program, the Board of Investments (BOI) announced that priorities will be confined to equipment rehabilitation. BOI issued the 1985 investment priorities plan (IPP) which focused also on retaining the same projects carried over in the previous preferred areas of economic activity. Under the 1985 IPP, the BOI would concentrate on those projects that require rehabilitation instead of establishing new programs.

The rehabilitation process is directly tied up to the ongoing rationalization programs of various industries being administered by BOI. These include pulp and paper, cement, textile, galvanizing sheet sectors and specialized programs in the automotive industry. The need to "reestablish" these industries has been pointed out since they have been lulled into serving the domestic market in view of a large base and tariff protection.

The government decided to subject existing industries for rebuilding, rehabilitation and modernization to increase their operating efficiency, quality and cost competitiveness with a minimum of capital investments. Financing package for the reestablishment of industries have earlier been discussed with probable sources such as the International Finance Corp., an affiliate of the World Bank, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and the Japan Export-Import Bank.

#### TRIBAL MINORITIES RECRUITED INTO 'FANATIC SECTS'

HK140945 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] Tribal minorities in the country are increasingly being recruited into "pseudo-religious fanatic" sects used in the counter-insurgency program. This was disclosed yesterday at the Second Consultative Assembly of Minority Peoples (Camp II), a meeting of tribal minorities from various parts of the country. There are about 3.5 million tribal minorities nationwide.

A report of the Ethnic Studies and Development Center (ESDEC) said tribal minorities have been lured into joining small and unknown fanatic sects that have proliferated lately. Poverty and illiteracy and the promise of a better life reportedly prompt minorities to join these groups. ESDEC reported, however, that the recruits are given arms to sow terror in areas that are suspected to be areas where the New People's Army (NPA) has a strong mass base.

Fanatics are reportedly enlisted to do "dirty work" or to act as "surrogates" so the military can "escape being held directly responsible" for eliminating or harassing NPA supporters. ESDEC cited, for instance, that a fanatic sect in Zamboanga del Sur had turned into a much feared armed group after the fanatics were trained as Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) personnel.

Some military officials have allegedly admitted that the fanatics were armed as "part of the government's policy of aiding helpless citizens...against subversion," ESDEC said. It was also reported that many of the victims of fanatics are tribal Filipinos. Fanatics have reportedly spread a reign of terror that has led to massive displacement of some communities.



EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PHILIPPINES' 'KILLING FIELDS'

HK140911 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: ["The Killing Fields"]]

[Text] Geographically, Cambodia is too far to affect the conditions in the Philippines. But the horrors and madnesses that, for a time, sundered that unhappy country, seemed on the way to replicating themselves here. Along the isolated, cogon-covered roadsides of what is a confluence of Zapoti-Carmona-Batangas, stretching to a few kilometers is a new killing fields. The residents have no idea who are the victims or the perpetrators of these atrocities, except to say that they have seen and heard gunshots after convoys of cars and jeeps with government plates have passed through.

A six-kilometer stretch of roadside could accommodate a lot of dead bodies. The question is now posed: whatever happened to all the missing people, relatives and friends of whom have pointed to the regime's authorities and their evil tentacles, as the most probable culprits? In the history of protest marches, rallies and demonstrations, one sad effect that has not caught much attention -- because it has always been sidelined by the dead and the injured -- is the missing protestors that has become a normal aftermath of those protest actions. Is it possible that they have lain all these months and years by the roadside, covered by mounds of earth and lime? The possibility staggers the imagination of the ordinary law-abiding citizen who could hardly believe that this kind of brutality is happening in their country.

And yet, when one really comes down to it, the thought strikes home that this is actually happening. For this is the era of violence in the Philippines, an era attained -- not surprisingly -- through murder, deception and greed. The citizen does not have to belabor the Aquino-Galman, De La Paz, Jopson murder, the Tatalon and Escalante and the Taft Ave. carnage, the mysterious disappearance of priests and students and other militant sectors in the national life who will not bow to oppression; these are all public knowledge and property that have focused the extent of the government's policy of violence to intimidate and cow the populace. The killing fields of Cambodia is in this country with all the terror that does with its coming.

It is quite a long stretch, this new graveyard of the damned, the helpless, the committed and the brave. No one -- not even family members -- will even tread the earth of this forlorn and lonely site although prayers will never be lacking for them. But the circumstances surrounding their death -- the helplessness, the cruelty, the futility -- will cry to the high heavens in indictment of this rotten and hated regime and they won't stop until they are heard and retribution at last overtake the conjugal rulers, measure for measure.

ARMY STEPS UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST MINDANAO REBELS

HK130849 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[By Jimmy Montejo]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos Tuesday ordered a "seek-and-destroy" campaign against communist guerillas in Mindanao as he received reports of increasing terroristic activities of the rebels in the south. Ramos issued the order during a briefing with military commanders in Region 10 who told him that the insurgents were out to achieve the so-called "strategic stalemate stage" of the revolutionary movement by next year.

Ramos directed Brig Gen Madrino Munoz, AFP regional unified commander for Northern Mindanao, to press the battle to the hinterland havens of the enemy. "We must force them into the withdrawal or surrender stage," Ramos stressed. Ramos also announced that to improve the mobility of the military's combatants, a total of 791 six-by-six trucks, 280 of them brand new, (the rest were rebuilt) will be fielded before the year is over to the battle fronts.

To boost the morale of the soldiers in the field, Ramos also revealed a government plan to raise the pay of enlisted personnel by 32 percent and of officers, by 17 percent. He also said units engaged in the counterinsurgency drive should get priority in the distribution of equipment, supplies and funds. He said the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] will be strengthened through retraining and rigid screening of new applicants to make them more effective in community defense against dissident attacks.

Brig Gen Benjamin Ignacio, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region 10 commander, reported that for the past four months, there had been at least 18 ambushes staged by the communist rebels against government forces and militiamen. For the same period, Ignacio reported six NPA raids on small military, police and CHDF detachments and some 162 liquidations by the NPA's Sparrow units in Region 10.

The region is composed of the provinces of Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Surigao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental and Camiguin. Ignacio placed the enemy's strength at 4,220 regulars, 1,100 subversive mass activists, and some 346,000 mass supporters and sympathizers. For the third quarter of this year, he said there had been 53 armed encounters with the NPA and the Moro National Liberation Front, resulting in five killed on the government side, 51 on the enemy side, and 31 firearms recovered.

In an earlier briefing in Ozamis City, Maj. Gen Delfin Castro, Southern Command chief, reported to Ramos that the rebels have fled their strongholds at the mountain boundaries of Misamis Occidental and the two Zamboanga provinces. He said the dismantling of the NPA strongholds was made possible with the creation of Task Force Cobra headed by Col Francisco Jucutan. The task force consisted of four battalions which had been carrying the fight to the enemy, Jucutan said. He placed his command's accomplishments at 42 armed skirmishes with the enemy since its formation last June resulting to 60 enemies killed, 84 wounded and several firearms seized.

Government casualties included 33 troopers slain and 22 others wounded. Jucutan said that as a result of these encounters, the rebels have splintered into small groups and forced many of them to transfer their operations to Northern Mindanao provinces and the Visayas.

#### ALBAY LEADERS SAID UNABLE TO COPE WITH INSURGENCY

HK140629 Manila MR & MS in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 24

[From "The Insider's Memo" Column]

[Text] Foreign journalists visiting Albay felt a sense of deja vu, striking parallels with Vietnam just before the fall of Ngo Dinh Diem. Town mayors were in Manila following up their immigration applications at the U.S. embassy and community leaders were vocal about their inability to cope with the growing insurgency. KPL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Governor Felix "Diding" Imperial, at one time considered as a potential national leader, rarely visits the towns, is even unable to oversee his ancestral farms and hesitates to leave his Legaspi residence after 6:00 p.m. Governor Imperial has advised close friends to prepare for the worst. With such pessimism displayed by the provincial leaders, the strategic province of Albay could be the next domino to fall under the influence of the insurgents.

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